

# THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATE.

Vol. XXXI

New York and Chicago, July 9, 1904.

No. 2.

## MACHINE TO BURN BOLL WEEVIL.

A Texas inventor has devised a mechanism which he claims will destroy the cotton boll weevil by cremation, and a company has been incorporated to manufacture and market the device. It is the Jones Boll Weevil Cremating Machine Company, of Llano, Tex., with a capital stock of \$100,000. The directors are: A. M. Jones, W. J. Moore, J. C. Smith, A. H. Strehle, N. J. Badu, J. H. Bengstord, of Llano, and S. H. Bauman, of St. Louis, Mo.

## COST OF BACON GROWING.

The experts are working hard on the hog fattening problem. They are on the hunt for quick meat at low cost. Some remarkable results have been achieved. If the meat produced by wheat will be as marketable as that produced by corn, this latter expensive meat feed will take second place in the pork-growing process. At the Oregon experiment station, 3.70 lbs. of wheat a day produced 1 lb. of hog meat daily, whereas it took 5.58 lbs. of corn to produce the same result. The period of the test was 21 days. Another fact disclosed was that hogs fatten almost half as fast again the first half of the fattening period as they do during the second half. The heavy lard hogs take more feed than the younger smaller bacon hogs.

## NEW PACIFIC COAST PLANTS.

Los Angeles, Cal., is to have two new packing plants. The Maier Packing Co. will erect one, and Julius Hauser the other. The plant of the Maier Packing Company will consist of eight brick buildings. The purpose of each of these buildings and the price is as follows: Cold storage, \$25,000; cooling room, \$10,000; smokehouse, \$8,000; warehouse, \$5,000; lard room, \$7,000; abattoir, \$30,000; boiler and engine room, \$2,000; ice plant, \$13,000. The cost of the plant complete will be \$100,000.

The plant to be constructed by Julius Hauser will cost \$80,000. It will consist of five three-story, one four-story and one two-story brick buildings. These buildings are: Cold storage, \$20,000; abattoir, \$25,000; warehouse, \$7,000; lard room, \$8,000; smokehouse, \$5,000; boiler and engine room, \$5,000; stock yards and stable, \$10,000. Work on both plants will begin at once. Their completion will give a big impetus to the meat business in that part of California.

## OIL RATE EFFECTIVE JULY 16.

A few days ago the Transcontinental Freight Bureau gave notice to interested parties that the rate on cottonseed oil, car loads, from Chicago and common points and defined territories west thereof, including Texas points, to Pacific Coast terminals would be advanced from 78½c. to 90c. per 100 pounds. It is now stated that July 16 is the date when this order will become effective.

## PORTLAND GETS THE PRIZE.

Having shown more interest in the independent packing plant scheme of the National Livestock Association than was manifested by cities farther to the East, Portland, Ore., is to be rewarded by being selected as the site of the promised half-million-dollar plant of the independent boomers. It is said that the business men of Portland have agreed to give up the sum of \$250,000 to secure the plant, and that Pacific Coast stock growers have subscribed a like amount. A meeting is scheduled for to-day at Portland between the association officials and the Portland guarantors, at which the details will be discussed. The association people also announce that the old Dold plant at Kansas City, which has been abandoned since it burned, will be repaired and put in operation by the first of the year.

## AHEAD OF EVERYBODY.

Great interest has been manifested in the report of Chief Chemist Wiley, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, on the result of his borax investigations. This interest has obtained abroad as well as in this country. Many foreign houses were closely watching for the Wiley report, and their American representatives have promised to supply them with the earliest copies of it. The latter were, therefore, surprised last week to hear from the other side that the details of the report were already in the hands of their clients. The National Provisioner, containing the full text of the Wiley report, was received abroad ahead of any other reports. The leaders of the meat and food interests and the big importers and exporters of England and the Continent all read The National Provisioner regularly, and the long-anticipated Wiley report came to them through its columns before the American representatives had even secured a copy of the document.

## HISTORY OF LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY.

Jerome C. Smiley, a Western literary man, who wrote a history of Denver, has been engaged by the National Livestock Association to write a history of the livestock industry. The book will be the most exhaustive work ever written upon such a subject. The work will begin with the origin of the different breeds of domestic animals and trace the growth and development of them to their present state. C. F. Martin, secretary of the National Livestock Association, is in charge of the publication. It is expected that one of the features of the history will be a recounting of the war waged by the association against the packing interests, and the recital of the exploits of the association's promoters in the establishment of independent packing plants. In this event it is anticipated that the last volume of the history will not be completed for some years to come.

## COTTONSEED OIL FOR PAINTS.

If the experiments of a Mississippi man prove to have practical results, a new and wide field has been opened for cottonseed oil, and the returns to cotton planters and cotton oil men will be increased in volume by millions of dollars. W. W. Wells, of Vicksburg, Miss., claims to have discovered that cottonseed oil can be substituted for linseed oil in the manufacture of paints, a thing heretofore considered impossible. He has worked his experiments up to the point of applying to the government at Washington for a patent for his process, which he expects to exploit in practical fashion in the near future.

Wells has been working on his experiments for about ten years, and he declares that he has made tests which have proved the practical value of the mixture which he has made. A number of the tests are said to have proved successful in a high degree. The gloss and luster obtained by the use of the cottonseed oil are said to be even greater than where linseed oil is used, and the only real trouble lies in the fact that paint containing cottonseed oil is very slow about drying. Mr. Wells believes that by the use of certain chemicals he will be able to overcome this trouble by hastening the drying process. He has sent his formula to Washington, and will make an effort to secure the protection of the Patent Office for it.

## The Belt Line

Not the belt line which interested you as a shipper, but as a power user.

The "belt line" wastes more power in shafting than most tanners comprehend.

A hundred feet of shafting—a thousand feet of shafting—turn to operate a single machine. Each bearing on the way pilfers power—each belt loses power—the aggregate loss is great.

If one man dreams at his work, the minutes lost are not many.

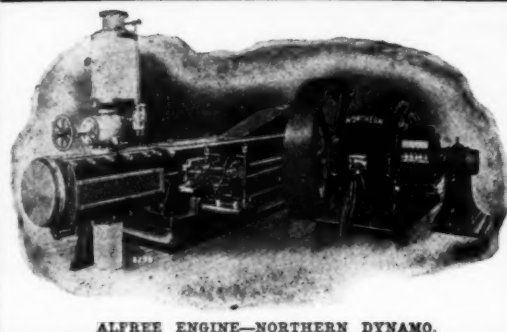
If every man dreams the aggregate loss makes a bad showing on the production record.

Users of Northern Motors are not subject to power pilfering. They apply their power where it is needed—and just when it is needed—conveniently; irrespective of location.

Can you say as much for mechanical drive? Does it give you the power you deserve—an adequate return for the power generated in your engine room?

MOTOR BULLETIN NO. 2229.

Northern Electrical Mfg. Co., Engineers, Madison, Wis., U. S. A.



ALFREE ENGINE—NORTHERN DYNAMO.

## TEXAS COTTONSEED CRUSHERS MEET

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Fort Worth, Tex., July 6.—The annual convention of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association was held in this city on Monday and Tuesday of this week. There was a very large attendance, and the enthusiasm was at a high pitch throughout the length of the sessions. The members of the association celebrated their yearly reunion and the Fourth of July at one and the same time, and had a lot of fun doing it. Though there was much recreation and pleasure, there was also a great deal of important business transacted, and the Texas Association, as usual, put itself in the forefront of the march of progress in the cottonseed products industry. The delegates were handsomely entertained by the citizens of Fort Worth, which is fast attaining an enviable reputation as a convention city.

The association elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, J. E. Cooper, Georgetown, Tex.; vice-president, R.

L. Hamilton, Corsicana, Tex.; treasurer, J. N. Miller, Royce, Tex.; secretary, Robert Gibson, Dallas, Tex.

Following an earnest speech by the "grand old man" of the association, Jo. W. Allison, and on his motion, the convention decided on an important and progressive step forward in the establishment of a bureau of publicity for the purpose of advertising the products of cottonseed. Great results are anticipated from this move.

The association also decided to reduce the annual dues about one-half, a change which will add largely to the membership and at the same time provide ample funds for the use of the association.

One of the events of the convention was the stirring address on cottonseed oil interests made by J. Clint Hamilton, of Baton Rouge, La., vice-president of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Mr. Hamilton is proving a hustler in his new position.

A full report of the convention will appear in next week's National Provisioner.

## GLOBE COMPANY DISSOLVED

The stockholders of the Globe Refinery Company, Louisville, Ky., last week decided to go into liquidation. The stockholders will seek to follow up the liquidation of the concern with a reorganization, and for that purpose foreign capital has been enlisted, and a new name probably will be assumed. The name of the capitalist who has become interested in the property is withheld until it is more definitely known whether or not the company can be reorganized. The plan of liquidation will be to pool the stock and allow it to be brought in by the present stockholders or by any other persons who have confidence in the merits of the proposition upon which the business of the company is based.

The Globe Refinery Company was organized three years ago with a capitalization of \$290,000, held by a number of Louisville capitalists. Additional subscriptions have been required of the stockholders within the past two years, as the business of the company was not profitable. It is charged that mismanagement is responsible for the misfortunes of the company, and the last plan for reorganization fell through.

The assets of the company are in all valued at about \$175,000, and the liabilities will fall within that figure, it is said. The officers say that the concern is solvent, but that liquidation and reorganization is necessary to successful management. Among its assets are the refinery plant in Louisville, which is worth \$120,000 on the open market, according to the claims of the company, the original cost having been in excess of that figure. The company also owns 108 tank cars that cost \$500 each. Other property is also held in the company's name.

## THE "CANADA LAMB" FICTION.

The amount of "Canada" lamb sold in the United States is enormous. The word "Canada" has the same magical effect upon lamb prices as the word "Philadelphia" has upon spring poultry or that of "Long Island" upon fresh eggs. These fictions seem to sell the product, and the eating public appear to feel satisfied.

An approximate estimate, based upon the sale of "Canada" lamb in New York City, would indicate that about 5,000,000 Canadian

lamb are sold in the United States annually. The Canadians themselves would be glad, very glad indeed, to sell 10 per cent. of that number, instead of less than 250,000 lambs to our merchants. By tacking this word "Canada" on to his product the butcher is thereby enabled to get a couple cents more per pound for his stuff, or by selling it at normal prices is the better enabled to pull in the customer who acts under the delusion that she is getting something unusual for her money. Nearly all the time—certainly 95 per cent. of the time—she is getting plain United States lamb, and about fifty times out of a hundred she is not getting lamb at all, but mere mutton—which was lamb at some period of its early life before the abattoir was reached. There are many reputable butchers who sell exactly what they say they are selling, and they get the price for it.

The demand for "Canada" lamb has fallen off because of the fact that many parts of the United States grow as fine lambs as are raised across the border. West Virginia is an instance of this. Illinois and northern New York are becoming more and more "Canada" lamb competitors. New England will not grow a fine market lamb until the old Vermont wool breeds are further retired from the herd. The pure-bred merino has not the flavor which other breeds impart to the meat. Climate and water have much to do with it. These reasons largely account for the difference in flavor between the Australian and the New Zealand frozen mutton, as well as with the difference in the amounts of frozen mutton exported by these two Antipodean countries. In the United States the term "Canada" lamb is becoming more and more a fiction, and is less potent as a trading factor. "United States" is getting to be good enough.

## MURPHY WAREHOUSE BURNED.

Every one about Vicksburg, Miss., and a lot of places knew that R. E. L. Murphy was a hustler when he managed the Southern business of one of the big Western packers at Vicksburg. Recently he went into business on his own hook and organized the R. E. L. Murphy Company at that place as a commission house. A few days ago his concern's big warehouse, office fixtures and everything of value were swept away by a disastrous fire. Within a week the business turned up Phoenixlike in Katzenmeyer Brothers' new brick building on Levee street.

## KOCH DEFENDS HIS TUBERCULOSIS THEORY

The report of the British Commission appointed in 1901 to investigate the question of the communicability to human subjects of bovine tuberculosis, has stirred up Dr. Robert Koch, the great tuberculosis authority, to a defence of his theory of the non-communicability of the disease. The commission recently reported, as chronicled in *The National Provisioner*, that it was satisfied the disease could be communicated from beast to man through milk and meat. Dr. Koch combats the findings of the English scientists, and stands out as firmly as ever for his original theory.

The inquiries of the commission took three lines of investigation. They were directed first to ascertaining if tuberculosis in man and animals was one and the same disease. Obviously this point was of extreme importance. If the ailments were distinct the greater would be the chances that Dr. Koch's views might be correct, for it is not every ailment of the animal which can be transmitted to man. A second line was devoted to settling the question of what may be termed the reciprocal infection of man and beast. If man can be infected from the cow, in other words, can the cow in turn be infected by human tubercular germs? The third point was included in the inquiry regarding the conditions under which, if at all, the transmission of tuberculosis from animals to man takes place, and concerning the circumstances which favor or retard such conveyance of the bacilli.

With reference to infection of the animal by man, twenty disease "strains," or, so to speak, units of the human disease, were represented. They were used to inoculate and otherwise infect cattle. In seven of the strains clear and definite effects were produced. The disease appeared in the animals in some cases in a remarkably severe form. In the case of the remaining strains the results were less definite; but when tubercular matter from these less affected animals was used to inoculate guinea pigs or other animals, from these latter sources cattle acquired the disease in typical development. The general result here is that the two diseases, human and bovine, are declared to be identical.

Dr. Koch was in South Africa when the report of the commission was made public. Immediately upon his return he issued a statement in reference to the report, and the debate is progressing abroad with much warmth.

"I see absolutely no reason," he says, "to change my view, arrived at after years of careful experiment, that there is no evidence to prove that man can be infected by animal tuberculosis in any than the very slightest degree. The commission has only treated half the question, and that the less important half. I remain where I was. Show me one single man who has been so infected. Prove to me that he has been so infected before you ask me to change my point of view. Of all the millions of men, women and children who eat bovine flesh and drink milk, how is it that no case is known where tuberculosis has been set up by partaking of infected beef and milk?"

### THEORY VS. PRACTICE.

"The other day I had a chat with a friend of mine on the subject of tuberculosis and Prof. Koch and the English professors, all very learned people no doubt," writes a correspondent of the *London Meat Trades Journal*. "My friend, who is a leading exporter of pigs to Smithfield Market, informed me that he has two slaughtermen with large families, and whenever he has got pigs that are sure to be condemned in London as being unfit for human food—such as are full of tubercles—these two slaughtermen take the pigs home and eat them with their families. In fact, they live on fresh and pickled pork, and have been doing so for years, and he added that these two families are in excellent health. Needless to say, my friend believes in Prof. Koch. I shall be glad to introduce any gentleman of the tuberculosis commission to those families."

### NOT THE SAME DISEASES.

During his stay in South Africa Prof. Koch discovered that the South African bovine and equine diseases, rinderseuche and pferdesterbe, which have been so fatal to horses and cattle in that country as to endanger colonial prosperity, are not identical with rinderpest or tick fever as we know it in the Southern States. Prof. Koch's discovery and demonstration of protective inoculation as a simple and effective means of combating the disease is regarded as an important step in prophylactic science.

## BORAX WINS IN GERMANY

Borax has scored another victory in the German courts over its opponents, misguided food faddists, who seem willing to go to any extreme in riding their hobby. This case appears to have been an instance. A German company was prosecuted for using yolk of egg preserved with boracic acid in the preparation of foodstuffs. The amount of egg yolk used was very small and the quantity of boracic acid infinitesimal, but the food cranks were on the war path. After much expert testimony the court dismissed the case, completely sustaining the borax people.

It appears that a very large quantity of egg yolk, treated with boracic acid preservatives, is exported from Russia and other countries, and this yolk is used instead of fresh eggs for the preparation of egg-nog, and by bakers, confectioners, pastry-goods manufacturers, etc. In

the case referred to the manufacturers were using yolk of egg preserved with boracic acid, the latter being present in the proportion of 1.2 per cent. to 1.6 per cent. The quantity of egg yolk used in the manufacture of the food product represented a very small proportion, so that the percentage of boracic acid in the food was quite infinitesimal. The persistence of the food cranks in pushing such a case showed, therefore, to what extremes the opponents of borax will go. A large number of scientists testified at the hearing, including Prof. Leibrich, Dr. Gerlach, Dr. Maschke and other Berlin authorities. After a lengthy hearing the court decided that there was nothing in the case, and threw it out of court.

This victory is considered an important one as far as Germany is concerned, since it shows that notwithstanding the passage of the bill

prohibiting the use in the preparation of meats of any preservative whatever, no matter how minute the quantity, the authorities are prepared to set aside the findings of the health board cranks, and to decide all cases in connection with foodstuffs strictly on their individual merits.

### THE WORLD'S MUTTON AND WOOL.

Russia has more sheep than any other country in Europe. South America has the largest flocks on this side of the Atlantic. Australia has more sheep than any other country in the world. The United States has 62,000,000 sheep. Canada and Mexico have about 15,000,000 head, Australia has about 125,000,000, South America something like 90,000,000, the Central American republics 10,000,000, Europe 220,000,000, Asia 80,000,000 and Africa about 62,000,000 sheep. The world's flock totals something like 664,000,000 sheep. The goats of some countries go in as sheep. As statistics are not infallible, especially as to Asia, this goat fact will probably not affect the situation.

As these sheep will produce about 4 lbs. of wool per head on the average the world's sheep should shear 2,646,000,000 lbs. of scoured wool. The looms of the United States need nearly 20 per cent. of the total. The bulk of this is sheared at home because our sheep are large and shear a heavier fleece than the majority of the world's sheep. Great Britain gets most of her wool from Australia. Britain probably uses more sheep wool than any other country in the world, while Belgium uses the most llama and coarse animal hair and Russia more goat floss than any other nation.

The production of goat wool and mohair is very large. Fully 60,000,000 goats are sheared annually and 20,000,000 goats are killed for fur and food in the universe yearly. The United States alone imports 85,000,000 lbs. of goatskins each year. At 8½ lbs. per skin these were stripped from 10,000,000 goats. We hardly take half of the pull of the year's kill of goats. The goat flocks of the world are very large, especially in Europe and Asia. This is due to the fact that the goat is a self-sustainer. This animal feeds anywhere and upon anything and requires little or no care or attention. The angora makes good wool and good mutton. The flesh of the common goat is also valued. It is more gamey. The flesh of the kid, or goatlamb, is delightful eating. The washed wool, goat and mohair clip of the world will probably exceed 4,250,000,000 lbs. per year.

### CATTLE LOSSES IN EGYPT.

Egypt has had a hard two years. The losses of cattle all over the Khedive's domain have been very heavy. The cause of the decimation of the herds of that country has been the dreaded rinderpest, with which all of the continent of Africa has been more or less affected. The scourge has brought about scientific economies in the planting and growing of the food and feed crops of Egypt. The large plantations there will be among the first to introduce automobile plows in the cultivation of cotton and small grain on the large plantations. The level plains of Egypt are well suited to such power, which in many ways would be superior to the old-time steam plow.



## STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Following are the official Board of Trade reports of stocks of provisions on hand at various centers at the close of business on June 30, 1904, as compared with stocks at the same time a year ago:

### SOUTH OMAHA

	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.
Mess pork, bbls.....	28	26
Other kinds bbl'd. pork.	713	1,141
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	3,886	3,717
Other kinds lard, tes.	2,302	2,025
Short rib middles, lbs.	3,414,222	4,029,894
Short clear middles, lbs.	782,735	714,753
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	10,829,952	8,722,692
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	5,197,756	5,107,463
Long clear middles, lbs.	137,123	
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	1,016,984	1,187,022
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	865,751	1,292,291
S. P. hams, lbs.	14,675,830	10,277,932
D. S. bellies, lbs.	2,562,064	1,089,827
S. P. bellies, lbs.	4,844,956	2,373,120
S. P. California or pic-		
nic hams, lbs.	2,910,760	4,362,412
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	4,945,091	4,017,566
Other cut meats, lbs.	4,561,163	2,969,617
Total cut meats, lbs.	56,744,387	47,145,189

#### Live Hogs.

	June, 1904.	June, 1903.
Received .....	246,101	276,947
Shipped .....	8,874	7,761
Driven out .....	255,483	266,878
Average weight.....	233	253

### KANSAS CITY

	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.
Mess pork, bbls.....	556	
Other kinds pork, bbls.	2,182	984
P. S. lard contract, tes.	8,614	4,446
Other kinds lard, tes.	5,832	5,598
Short rib middles, lbs.	6,484,300	9,485,000
Short clear middles, lbs.	599,000	604,700
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	4,994,000	3,155,400
Long clear middles, lbs.	102,800	1,500
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	1,388,300	2,357,900
D. S. bellies, lbs.	3,636,100	1,196,300
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	319,700	979,200
S. P. hams, lbs.	12,409,300	12,965,700
S. P. bellies, lbs.	4,025,500	2,806,800
S. P. Cal. ham, lbs.	3,219,100	5,445,900
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	3,773,100	3,411,800
Other cut meat, lbs.	8,230,400	5,856,500
Total cut meats, lbs.	49,181,600	48,266,700

#### Live Hogs.

	June, 1904.	June, 1903.
Received .....	199,182	116,817
Shipped .....	17,235	17,859
Driven out .....	181,880	93,761
Average weight .....	208	211

### ST. JOSEPH

	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, 1903, bbls.	1,016	15
Other kinds of barreled pork, tes.	715	2,215
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces, made since Oct. 1, '03, tes.	1,659	3,844
Other kind of lard, tes.	719	1,402
Short rib middles and rough or back bone—Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '03, lbs.	3,224,225	4,683,995
Short clear middles, lbs.	1,587,428	1,646,232
Extra short clear middles made since Oct. 1, '03, lbs.	4,666,775	3,500,718
Extra short rib middles, lbs.	2,874,878	4,106,937

Long clear middles, lbs.	49,562	38,998
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	443,550	968,162
S. P. hams, lbs.	6,612,231	6,940,515
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	406,579	697,270
D. S. bellies, lbs.	2,562,064	1,089,827
S. P. bellies, lbs.	3,820,252	2,504,001
S. P. California or picnic hams, lbs.	814,269	2,203,222
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.	163,500	1,633,628
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,025,584	3,078,839
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	4,926,738	6,025,919

Total weight cut meats 35,391,193 39,598,952

#### Live Hogs.

	June, 1904.	June, 1903.
Received .....	264,101	276,947
Shipped .....	7,038	27,063
Driven out .....	130,294	174,837
Average weight, lbs.	228	238

### MILWAUKEE

	June 30, 1904.	June 30, 1903.
Mess pork, winter pack- ed, new, bbls.....	3,490	747
Mess pork, winter pack- ed, bbls. ....	764	
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls. ....	4,028	2,158
Prime steam lard, con- tract, tes. ....	3,703	1,446
Other kinds of lard, tes.	5,157	1,027
Short rib middles, lbs.	3,625,370	4,774,575
Extra short rib middles, lbs. ....	291,538	775,680
Extra short rib middles, lbs. ....	25,730	24,908
Short clear middles, lbs.	175,598	874,038
Extra short clear mid- dles, lbs. ....	62,836	60,339
Long clear middles, lbs.	201,663	494,154
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	137,450	277,700
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	5,378,153	2,420,260
S. P. hams, lbs.	1,813,775	1,172,396
D. S. bellies, lbs.	1,152,910	583,776
S. P. bellies, lbs.	752,100	701,000
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs. ....	538,300	356,060
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	3,608,838	3,381,173

### STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat, on July 1, to which are added estimates of last month and last year, and stocks in cities named:

	1904. July 1.	1904. June 1.	1903. July 1.	1902. July 1.	1901. July 1.	1900. July 1.
Liverpool and Manchester.....	30,000	25,500	22,000	14,700	20,000	21,000
Other British ports.....	15,000	13,000	9,000	1,500	6,500	6,500
Hamburg .....	12,000	16,000	15,000	10,000	13,500	12,000
Bremen .....	1,000	1,000	2,000	1,000	1,000	3,000
Berlin .....	1,500	3,000	2,500	1,500	1,000	3,000
Baltic ports .....	13,000	13,000	13,500	9,000	10,000	7,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim...	2,400	4,000	500	1,500	1,000	4,500
Antwerp .....	3,000	4,000	2,000	2,700	3,000	3,000
French ports .....	1,600	2,500	1,000	1,400	3,000	7,000
Italian and Spanish ports.....	500	500	500	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe.....	79,600	82,500	68,000	44,300	60,000	68,000
Afloat for Europe.....	35,000	40,000	50,000	55,000	48,000	57,000
Total in Europe and afloat.....	114,600	122,500	118,000	99,300	108,000	125,000
Chicago prime steam.....	124,284	96,290	45,618	46,070	47,193	120,233
Chicago other kinds.....	27,008	18,472	11,643	14,764	8,498	17,792
East St. Louis.....	2,130	3,600	844	1,440	4,260	8,550
Kansas City .....	14,446	13,902	10,044	5,932	11,926	11,797
Omaha .....	6,188	5,631	5,742	4,735	5,670	5,268
New York .....	8,451	7,711	7,834	9,371	10,379	8,766
Milwaukee .....	8,860	4,873	2,473	1,347	1,765	8,583
Cedar Rapids .....	*	*	*	3,960	2,022	2,337
South St. Joseph.....	2,378	3,046	5,246	2,614	5,990	2,163
Total tierces .....	308,345	276,025	207,444	189,533	205,703	310,489

\* Not available.

### A THREE-CORNERED TARIFF.

Canada's Finance Minister, in speaking of the new tariff revisions which are ready to be put into effect, says that the details should be first submitted to a commission for investigation, with the ultimate object of establishing separate tariffs for the different countries with which the Dominion deals. For instance, those countries which have a high tariff wall against Canada should be faced with a maximum tariff, whereas the low tariff countries should be accommodated with a low or ordinary tariff. The preferential tariff should, he thinks, be reserved for Great Britain and the colonies. In that state the matter now rests. Germany's surtax hurt Canada's trade with that country nearly \$9,000,000 in a year.

### TANNING SUPPLIES IN GERMANY.

The German leather trade has petitioned the imperial government to take into consideration in its projected trade treaties the most-favored-nation clause regarding the duty on supplies for tanning. It is evidently realized by this body that the disturbances in southwest Africa have cut them off from their looked-for supplies in raw materials, and they seem anxious now to undo the very work in which they had such a large share—an effort on their part to keep out by heavy duties the supply of raw and tanning materials from the United States, because of the restrictions that had been put upon the importation of hides and skins from Germany by the American law regarding disinfection.

### LIVERPOOL STOCKS.

	July 1.	June 1.
Bacon, boxes.....	10,500	13,300
Hams, boxes .....	6,900	4,800
Shoulders, boxes, .....	300	800
Cheese, boxes .....	4,900	54,300
Butter, cwts. ....	7,000	4,700
Lard, tes. ....	9,300	5,800
Do. other, tons.....	2,840	2,700



**EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS**

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ending July 2, with comparative tables:

	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Week July 2, 1904.	Week July 4, 1903.	Nov. 1, 1903, to July 2, 1904.
United Kingdom....	688	836	30,300
Continent .....	355	255	15,461
So. & Cen. Am....	712	320	14,553
West Indies.....	1,856	716	44,224
Br. No. Am. Col....	.....	.....	7,557
Other countries....	.....	.....	1,753
Totals .....	3,611	2,129	113,857

BACON AND HAM, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom...	9,411,831	7,087,960	252,125,815
Continent .....	1,062,619	849,000	46,621,697
So. & Cen. Am....	89,965	26,575	3,979,063
West Indies.....	249,009	118,325	8,673,907
Br. No. Am. Col....	.....	.....	54,300
Other countries....	.....	6,000	1,425,050
Totals .....	10,813,484	10,087,860	412,880,432

LARD, POUNDS.			
United Kingdom....	5,106,734	6,338,253	179,595,640
Continent .....	2,672,394	2,171,536	299,107,319
So. & Cen. Am....	275,125	123,140	11,768,212
West Indies.....	680,910	693,360	24,085,855
Br. No. Am. Col....	510	.....	343,020
Other countries....	151,350	13,200	2,819,695
Totals .....	8,889,023	9,330,489	424,719,741

**RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.**

From:	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	3,050	4,235,575	4,113,270
Boston .....	100	3,246,900	1,517,814
Portland, Me.....	.....	657,400	325,000
Philadelphia .....	.....	692,444	1,350,080
Baltimore .....	12	126,944	893,164
Newport News.....	.....	.....	53,030
New Orleans.....	64	154,715	343,365
Montreal .....	385	1,609,806	293,300
Totals .....	3,611	10,813,484	8,889,023

**COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.**

	Nov. 1, 1903, to July 2, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1902, to July 4, 1903.	Increase.
Pork, pounds.....	22,771,400	20,817,200	1,954,200
Bacon & Hams, lbs. 412,880,432	403,939,918	.....	8,940,514
Lard, pounds .....	424,719,741	402,009,225	22,710,516

**OCEAN FREIGHTS.**

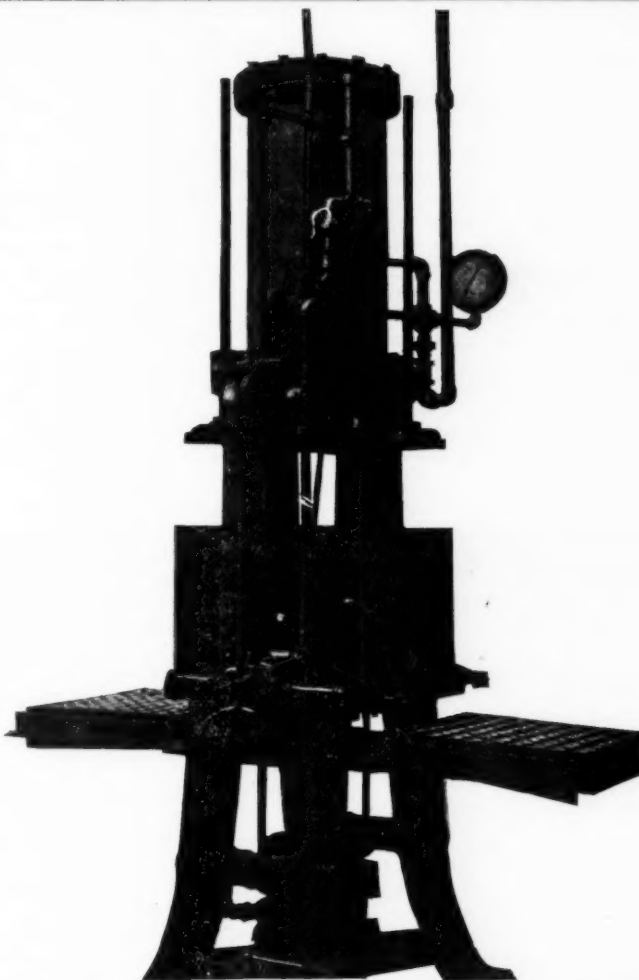
	Liverpool. Per Ton.	Glasgow. Per Ton.	Hamburg. Per 100
Canned meats.....	7 6	12	16c
Oil cake.....	6 3	5 6	12c
Bacon.....	7 6	12 6	16c
Lard, tierces.....	7 6	12 6	16c
Cheese.....	20	25	2M
Butter.....	25	30	2M
Tallow.....	7 6	15	16c
Beef, per tierce.....	1 6	2 6	16c
Pork, per bbl.....	1 6	2 0	16c

**FOREIGNERS SEEK AMERICAN BEEVES.**

Americans are not the only buyers and shippers of United States cattle to England. The Britons themselves, and even Canadians, scout our fattening farms for prime "store" beefs for export. Last week a large bunch of export bullocks went to an Eastern port for export to the British market. There were nearly 300 of them. They cost, landed in New York, around \$6.35 per 100 lbs. alive, or over 6 1-3c. per lb. on the hoof. If killed here these beefs would cost in the carcass about 10 1/2c. The Englishman must add the cost of ocean freight, insurance, feed and some shrinkage from sea-sickness or other indisposition on the voyage across.

It is safe to say that these cattle will cost, in the carcass, at Birkenhead or Liverpool, nearly 13c. per lb. green dressed. The meat will come a bit higher to the eater over there than it would to the diner in this country. The steers were a fine corn-fed lot running around 1,400 lbs., the weight that is most popular in Britain. Export beef is hard to get.

## THE CUNNING POTTED MEAT STUFFER



Capacity 600 quarter-pound cans per minute. An immense labor saver.

Write for particulars

**THE ALLBRIGHT-NELL CO., Mfrs., CHICAGO**

**PRIME MEAT STILL SCARCE**

The export market for good beef or good cattle is the main leverage which is prizing up the native steer market all over the country. The competition for this grade of prime stuff is not only fierce among the packers themselves, but they are nudged to the bidding by a lot of foreigners or their agents who are in this market hunting prime stuff of the corn-finish kind. A careful search of the fattening pens discloses a greater scarcity of choice natives than was at first suspected. They are not there. The trade demands them. So the price is put up, and is likely to go higher for weeks to come.

All cattle have responded to this rise. The feeding stations are pushing the condition of the cattle already in the pens and the cotton-seed meal contingent is also forcing condition for the medium-grade market. The beef market is rattled. That is its present state, because all calculations of supply have fallen short. The National Provisioner forewarned of this state of the pens after a careful round-

up of the situation. There is no way of meeting the sudden demand for export beef and no way to press down the inevitable rise in prices of both stock and carcass beef. Live stuff is scarce and high.

**AMERICAN STOCK FOR ARGENTINA.**

The recent announcement of the State Department that Argentina had removed the restrictions on the importation of American cattle has more significance than first reported, according to John Barrett, former Minister to Argentina, now in this country en route to Panama, who was largely responsible for removing these restrictions. He says that this action of the Argentine government should be of particular interest and value to the cattle breeders of the United States. North American high-bred cattle are considered specially suited to the climatic and pastoral conditions of Argentina, and there is sure to develop a large import trade in such stock from the United States.

## THE HOG INDUSTRY

Condensed from Bulletin No. 47, Bureau of Animal Industry, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,  
By George M. Rommel, B.S.A., Expert in Animal Husbandry.

(Continued.)

Among the instances where feeding was fairly profitable, the results at the New York State Station may be noted. The intention was not to note the effects of cottonseed meal feeding. Cottonseed meal in amounts varying from one-thirteenth to three-tenths of the entire ration was fed, with good results, covering periods of from fifty-six to one hundred and thirty-nine days. Two pigs in a lot fed on wet feed were troubled with indigestion, and after the close of the trial one of them died from "congestion of the liver, following indigestion." This may have been cottonseed meal poisoning. The pigs were on a ration in which there was three-tenths pound daily for sixty-three days.

Cary's results in Alabama are remarkable because of the large quantities of cottonseed fed. He conducted three experiments in which cottonseed or cottonseed meal were fed to 13 pigs. From  $1\frac{1}{2}$  to  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of crushed cottonseed were fed per head daily. In two instances cottonseed meal was fed, but in small amounts (three-tenths pound daily in one case and three-fifths pound in the other). The pigs receiving cottonseed meal did not thrive, losing appetite; one of them received bran, the other corn meal in addition to the cottonseed meal, and both had green feed. When they were taken from cottonseed meal and placed on corn and pasture they recovered rapidly.

### Made Fairly Good Gains.

In the first test the pigs on crushed cottonseed made fairly good gains. They had some grain in addition, and all received green or succulent feed. In the second test three pigs were fed rations of cornmeal and crushed cottonseed or ground cowpeas and crushed cottonseed. The rations were heavy—6 pounds when corn meal was fed and  $6\frac{1}{2}$  pounds when cowpeas were fed; the amount of cottonseed was more than half the ration. Fair gains were made and the after-effect does not seem to have been serious, as the pigs did well when placed on pasture and fed corn. One pig in this lot had crushed cottonseed alone, being fed  $4\frac{1}{2}$  pounds daily. He lost weight, but gained in size of frame. When turned on pasture and given corn he did well. Another pig that had  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pounds crushed cottonseed and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pounds green rye daily lost 28 pounds in twenty-eight days. After the rye was discontinued the pig failed to thrive, but recuperated rapidly on pasture with corn.

In three cases where 3 pounds of crushed cottonseed were fed daily, with ground cowpeas and green rye or corn meal and green rye, nominal gains were made. No disastrous effects followed when green feed was discontinued; subsequent treatment on pasture and corn gave good gains. In a third test two pigs were fed for forty-nine days on a daily ration of 6 pounds of separator milk and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pounds crushed cottonseed, then for fifty days on 6 pounds of whole milk and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  pounds crushed cottonseed. Their appetites failed twice, but they gained slightly in weight.

The length of time that cottonseed or cot-

tonseed meal was fed in these experiments was one hundred and five days in the first, ninety-one days in the second, and one hundred and nine days in the third. Although the pigs were occasionally off feed there were no fatalities.

The Kentucky, Wisconsin, Iowa, Kansas, and Oklahoma experiment stations have published results that show cottonseed meal to have considerable feeding value for pigs. In Kentucky May fed cottonseed meal at intervals of one week as part of the ration to 20 grade Berkshire pigs during a three weeks' finishing period with very good results. At the Wisconsin Station, Henry fed two lots of five pigs each for thirty-five days on a ration of which one-half pound daily was cottonseed meal. The feeding was alternated, one lot receiving oil meal while the other had cottonseed meal. The rest of the grain ration was a mixture of equal parts of wheat sorts and corn meal. Skim milk and whey were fed, and the feeding was done in the fall and winter. The pigs were never sick nor off feed, and made their gains economically. The tabulation of results shows that while on cottonseed meal the pigs required 5 per cent. less feed than while on oil meal.

### Valuable if Moderately Used.

The Kansas and Iowa results showed that a cottonseed meal ration is valuable if the cottonseed meal is used in a moderate amount and for a limited time. The proportions of cottonseed meal used in the Iowa test were about one-eighteenth and one-ninth of the total grain rations at the start and about one-tenth and one-fifth at the close. Up to the time the pigs began to die the gains of those on the heavier cottonseed meal ration were the larger and more economical (1.4 pounds average daily gain and 343 pounds meal and 250 pounds milk per 100 pounds gain). The lighter ration was about equal in results to one of corn-and-cob meal, gluten meal, and buttermilk, that stood second to the heavy cottonseed meal ration. The two lots returned in pounds of gain per 100 pounds of dry matter in the feed (before death began) 31.1 pounds and 26.4 pounds, respectively, for the pigs on the heavy and the light rations. In the Kansas tests the gains before deaths commenced were also very economical; they varied in cost from considerably less than 300 pounds grain per 100 pounds gain in the case of the pigs that had been previously on the single-grain rations to 350 pounds grain per 100 pounds gain in the case of the sows.

Evidence of the dangerous properties of cottonseed meal for pigs, when they are following steers whose ration is made up wholly or in part of cottonseed meal, is conflicting. In the Iowa test a lot of 3 pigs followed steers for seventeen weeks that were receiving from 4 to 7 pounds of cottonseed meal daily. They had very little feed, except what they picked up behind the steers, yet there were no noticeable injurious effects.

The Kansas Station states that the meal used in their early experiments was shipped in from Texas during the previous winter by a local feeder, to be fed to steers. He turned about 40 hogs after them, and all died in the course of six or seven weeks. Considerable evidence that pigs may not suffer after steers that are fed on cottonseed meal has recently been presented in the columns of the agricultural press.

### Oklahoma Method Without Danger.

The Oklahoma Station has made an extensive study of the possibility of feeding this by-product so that good returns may be obtained with little or no danger from poisoning. The conditions under which it has been found that cottonseed meal may generally be fed safely are (1) where pigs have access to range and plenty of green pasture, and (2) where periods of cottonseed meal feeding of three to four weeks' duration without pasture are alternated with a period on pasture on a ration from which the cottonseed meal has been omitted.

Following up this system the Oklahoma Station has conducted three experiments. In the first trial, in 1900, the alternating method was tried with 17 thrifty shoats of various sizes. They were put on a ration composed of one-fifth cottonseed meal and four-fifths Kafir-corn meal and had the run of a large paddock, where they got a little green stuff. The trial began March 22. For twenty-seven days the cottonseed meal ration was fed; then for fourteen days Kafir-corn meal alone, next fourteen days on one-fifth cottonseed meal, and four-fifths Kafir-corn meal, then seven days without the cottonseed meal, closing with five days on the original ration. "None of the pigs had died, and all made very fair gains on a moderate amount of grain." At the close of this trial part of the pigs were sold and the rest continued on the cottonseed meal ration, with which the trial closed (one-fifth cottonseed meal and four-fifths Kafir-corn meal.) They were fed on this ration without change until July 14 with the loss of 1 pig only.

In the second trial of the same year 16 stunted shoats, about a year old and averaging 79 pounds were used. For twenty-six days from April 12, they were hurdled on wheat and fed a light ration of one-fifth cottonseed meal and four-fifths Kafir-corn meal. There was no ill effect from the grain ration. The gains averaged 0.96 pound per head daily and were made economically. On May 8 the pigs were taken from the wheat and fed the same grain ration in a lot for twenty-one days with no serious results, making an average daily gain of 1.71 pounds at the expense of 307 pounds of grain for 100 pounds gain. Five of the largest were sold after forty-seven days continuous feeding on a cottonseed meal ration. The 11 pigs remaining were then given range and green feed and the same grain ration continued. The gains made were satisfactory. There were no losses, and they were sold on July 14, after ninety-three days' continuous feeding on a cottonseed meal ration.

In 1901, 16 uniform Poland China shoats, farrowed late in the previous fall, were used. They were about 11 weeks old at the beginning of the experiment and aver-

aged about 47 pounds in weight. The experiment began January 11. The pigs were divided into four lots of 4 each. Each lot was given an open pen 9 by 24 feet, and had a space of 8 by 8 feet in an inclosed piggery. Cob charcoal, wood ashes, and salt were always accessible; water only was given to drink, and the grain was mixed with water into the form of a thick slop just before feeding. From July 14 to April 1, 2 pounds of sugar beets were allowed each pig daily. The pigs were fed as follows: Lot I received corn meal only to April 5, then a mixture of one-fifth cottonseed meal and four-fifths corn meal for four weeks, closing with two weeks on corn meal; Lot II received one-third corn meal and two-thirds wheat middlings; Lot III received one-fifth cottonseed meal and four-fifths corn meal. Lot IV received one-fifth cottonseed meal and four-fifths corn meal for four weeks, then corn meal for two weeks, next the cottonseed meal mixture for four weeks, then back to corn meal only for two weeks, and alternating in this manner until the experiment closed.

The only signs of lack of appetite were in Lot I, where exclusive corn-meal feeding proved rather severe for such young pigs, and in Lot III, where a dullness of appetite was noticed for about two weeks. This was only temporary. One pig in Lot IV died on February 15, one week after it had been taken from the cottonseed meal ration and placed on corn meal, and 2 pigs in Lot III died on February 20, after they had been on a cottonseed meal ration continuously for forty days. "No further losses occurred, \* \* \* and the pigs thrived and made good gains." One pig in Lot IV showed symptoms of sickness, but recovered.

After April 5, Lot I was given the same management and feed as Lot IV, but there were no injurious results. On the contrary, their gains increased. This was also noticed with Lot IV. During the periods that the hogs were on a straight corn-meal ration, except during the closing period, when their greater maturity enabled them to make use of a more carbonaceous ration, the gains were light and expensive, but when the cottonseed mixture was resumed the gains were large and economical, disregarding the effect of loss by death.

The following table shows the results of

Ration.	Pounds. Average weight at begin- ning, Jan- uary 11.	Pounds. Average weight at close, May 17.	Average gain Pounds.	Average daily gain Pounds.	Average amount grain eaten Pounds.	Grain per 100 pounds gain Pounds.	Cost of grain per 100 pounds gain Dollars.
Lot I: Corn meal.....	46	125	78	0.62	368	470	2.61
Lot II: Corn meal 1-3.....	46	191	146	1.15	539	370	2.87
Wheat middling 2-3.....							
Lot III: Cotton seed meal 1-5.....	47	182	135	1.07	483	357	2.24
Corn meal 4-5.....							
Lot IV: Alternate rations.....	44	178	134	1.06	493	368	2.14

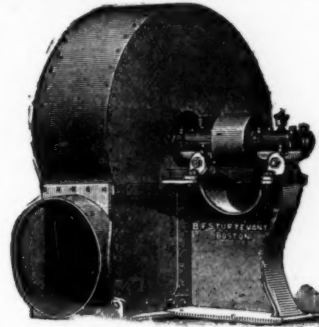
the one hundred and twenty-six days feeding for the pigs that survived:

Burtis and Malone suggest that had the cottonseed meal lots been running on green pasture from the beginning of the experiment no losses would have occurred. They also suggest the probability that a ration of one-tenth to one-fifth cottonseed meal may be fed for an indefinite time if pigs have the run of green pasture.

(To be Continued.)

## Sturtevant Exhausters

Reduce the Cost of Conveying Light Materials



The shells are of steel plate of such thickness as to withstand the abrading action of the material. A cast-iron support attached to the side of the shell carries the continuous oiling boxes with the shaft and pulley, and sustains the entire strain. The fan wheel is overhung upon the end of the shaft, thus leaving the inlet entirely unobstructed for the free passage of the material to be handled. They are suitable for conveying chips, shavings, sawdust, wood pulp, tan, etc. Special fans are built for conveying wool, cotton, jute and similar fibrous materials.

**B. F. STURTEVANT CO., BOSTON, MASS.**

New York. Philadelphia. Chicago. London. 192

### GETTING FOOD TO THE KLONDIKE.

The shipments of fresh meats to the Alaska mining regions are becoming heavier as the hot season proceeds. By the time navigation with the extreme northwest closes there will be enough flesh food in that section to keep the population from starving during any kind of a winter. The atmosphere of the Yukon and the other inhabited districts in that latitude is pure, and the early setting in of the cold season enables those who handle the commissariat to keep the meats in good condition. The present activity in getting carcass stuff forward is helped by the recollection of the hardships of last winter and the narrow escape of many from starvation, when meats sold as high as \$1.50 per pound in some places. Big game meat was scarce, and nothing else could be had in the fields of ice in such a frightful winter.

The shipment of live cattle to that quarter is not so popular because of the expense and the difficulties attending such traffic. The open season is very short, and feed is much

### PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.**—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., July 9, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of August, 1904, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on July 20, 1904. Information furnished on application. Envelope containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened July 20, 1904," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A.

### BUYING BY LIVE WEIGHT.

The custom of buying cattle by live weight does not make very rapid progress in Scotland, butchers, as a rule, preferring to back their judgment and gratify their gambling propensities in the good old-fashioned way. Still, "it moves," and a story has reached the London Meat Trades Journal of a farmer who is much enamored of the custom, having gone the length of carrying the practice into the ticklish business of the buying of horseflesh. A well-known agriculturist in Perth has a pony for sale, and the farmer alluded to came to see it with a view to purchase. After examination, he offered the owner ten pounds for the cob, which was refused. A more critical examination followed, and then the farmer said: "I'll give no more for him; but I'll tell you what—I'll give you 3½d. per pound avoirdupois for the pony." "Done," said the owner, relishing the sporting nature of the offer, and the cob was led off to the weigh bridge. The price worked out at £10 16s., to the great satisfaction of the farmer, whose reputation as a judge of live animals, bovine and equine, has been considerably enhanced by the transaction.

The National Provisioner is read by the trade leaders of two continents.



## TRADE GLEANINGS

Threke Bros., have opened their new sausage manufacturing plant at Muscatine, Ia.

The Okalona Cotton Oil Co., of Okalona, Miss., has been chartered, with \$75,000.

The Kershaw Oil Mill Co., of Kershaw, S. C., is planning to establish a fertilizer factory.

H. R. McCleskey, of Boaz, Ala., is planning to build a cotton seed oil mill at Gadsden, Ala.

The Victor Cotton Oil Co., of Gaffney, Ga., will put up a 30-ft. addition and add two more linters.

The Pitt County Oil Mill has been organized at Winterville, N. C., and incorporation papers will be taken out shortly.

Announcement is made that citizens of Waynesboro, Ga., are anxious to secure an oil mill. The Mayor has the matter in charge.

The Edgcomb Provision Co., of Chicago, Ill., has been incorporated by D. J. Jarrett, D. E. Sullivan and W. G. Johnson. The capital is \$2,500.

The foundations are being laid for the large tannery of G. & H. Genserner, of Pine Grove, near Reading, Pa., and the branch of the railroad to the site is being built.

The Larkin Soap Manufacturing Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., has bought a large plot of land at Edgewater, N. J., and it is rumored will build a branch soap works there.

The Clinton Oil Mill Co., of Clinton, La., will increase its capital from \$60,000 to \$100,000. The officers are: I. D. Wall, president; George J. Reiley, secretary; P. A. Fitzhugh, general manager.

The Butler-Kyser Oil Co., of Huntsville, Ala., has let contracts for its cotton oil mill. The plant is to be ready for use by the opening of the season. Soap works fertilizer factory and ginnery are included in the plant.

It is reported that John Coughenour, J. D. Stewart, of Hertford, N. C.; M. Hoffman and others will erect a cottonseed oil mill of 40 tons capacity at Scotland Neck, N. C., and that machinery has already been purchased.

Fairchild & Shelton, of New York city, have invented and are having built a new device for cutting soap. It is claimed that the machine will save much labor and expense.

The United Stock, Grain & Provision Co., of New York city, has been incorporated by J. H. Ahearn, G. H. Harrington, of New York, and M. J. Sage, of Brooklyn. The capital is \$10,000.

The Miller & Carter Company, of Malone, N. Y., has been incorporated by H. A. Miller, H. C. Carter and Lucy C. S. Carter, all of Malone, to deal in hides and tallow. The capital is \$5,000.

The Georgia Fertilizer Co., of Columbus, Ga., has applied for a charter. It has a capital of \$200,000, and the directors are O. C. Bullock and John T. Fletcher, of Columbus, and J. W. Howard and J. H. Carpenter, of Maury County, Tenn.

The American Soap & Washoline Co., of Cohoes, N. Y., has been awarded the contract for supplying the State, War and Navy Departments of the Government with washoline, and the Treasury Department with bar soap for the fiscal year ending June 5, 1905.

Frank L. Cleveland, of Youngstown, O.:

## STEEL TANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND ANY CAPACITY



STEEL STORAGE TANKS, CAR TANKS, GRAIN TANKS, TANK CARS, CYLINDER TANKS, PRESSURE TANKS, STEEP TANKS, LARD, SOAP AND REFINING KETTLES, RENDERING TANKS, STILLs, BOXES, PANS, SHELLS, STACKS, BLOW CASES, RIVETED PIPE, GENERAL PLATE WORK.

## WM. GRAVER TANK WORKS

CHICAGO  
77 Jackson Boulevard  
Rooms 1409-10-11

J. J. Metcalf and Dr. E. W. Keeney, of Newport, Ky., are organizing a company to operate a cotton compress and gin and oil mill at Bahia Honda, Cuba. Mr. Cleveland is now buying machinery.

The announcement is made that the San Pedro Salt Company, of San Pedro, Calif., has changed management. Those now in control are I. L. Dunn, president; T. H. Brown, vice-president; O. C. Dunn, secretary and treasurer; I. L. Dunn, O. C. Dunn, J. A. Carter and T. H. Brown, directors. It is stated that the plant will now be run at its full capacity.

W. K. Rose has been appointed receiver for Peck & Flick, the wholesale meat dealers at Cleveland, O. The firm was composed of James H. Peck and John J. Flick, and Mr. Peck asked for the receiver because he claims he has been putting up the money all alone, while under the impression that Flick bore one-half the expense. He asks judgment for \$16,069.79 against Flick and a dissolution of the partnership.

At the annual meeting of the National Fertilizer Co., of Nashville, Tenn., the old board of directors was re-elected, as follows: Messrs. T. M. Hart, I. T. Rhea, Henry Sperry, James Compton, Edgar Jones, J. H. McPhail, J. D. Plunkett, E. B. Stahlman and W. P. Smith. Subsequent to the meeting of the stockholders the directors met and organized by re-electing Mr. I. T. Rhea, president; Mr. W. D. Rhea, secretary and manager, and Mr. E. W. Connel, treasurer.

### ANOTHER USE FOR BLOWERS.

The May 28th issue of the Electrical World and Engineer gives an interesting description of the electric church organ which was recently installed at the First Church of Christ, Scientists, in Denver, Colo. This organ is one of the many having the air for blowing supplied by a Sturtevant blower. The blower is electrically driven, the apparatus being located in the basement of the church, and is connected with the organist's switchboard so that he may start the blower without leaving his seat.

The Wm. B. Pollock Co.  
Youngstown, Ohio

Chimneys Dryers

### STEEL PLATE CONSTRUCTION

Riveted Pipe Stand Pipes

The Wm. B. Pollock Co.  
Youngstown, Ohio

### DIXON'S GRAPHITE SUGGESTIONS.

The Joseph Dixon Crucible Company, Jersey City, N. J., is distributing an attractive booklet entitled "Dixon's Graphite Suggestions." The cover page of this booklet is embellished with a drawing in colors of several ancients marking on the wall with graphite. This attractive little booklet sets forth the advantages and indefinite diversity of graphite, giving a short history of the Joseph Dixon Crucible Company and its connection with American graphite, graphite pencils, crucibles, in the foundry, for lubrication, graphite for bicycles and automobiles, for power launches, pot lead for yacht bottoms, for electricians' or domestic use, belt dressing, graphite paint, and as a pipe-joint compound.

THE

## TRADE

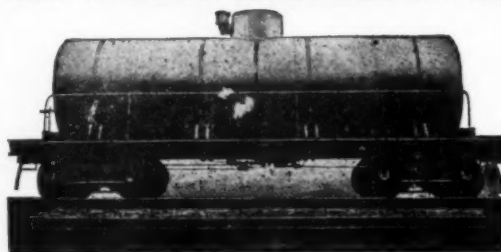
CAN ALWAYS

## GLEAN BARGAINS

BY KEEPING AN EYE ON

: : PAGE 48.

## Oil Tanks on Steel or Wooden Cars



Strictly According to Penna. R. R. Requirements.

ANY CAPACITY

ANY PURPOSE

Write Us

Warren City Tank &  
Boiler Works,

WARREN, O.

## HOW MILLS CAN MAKE MORE MONEY

By W. B. Allbright.

(Reprinted from The National Provisioner of May 28, 1904, by request of many readers.)

For a great many years the cottonseed oil mills have been contented to manufacture their cottonseed oil as crude. In this condition it is sold generally in tank cars to the large buyers who are either simply refiners of cotton oil or refiners of cotton oil and manufacturers of compound lard and soaps. The number of buyers of this class are consequently few, and when the crude mill manager wishes to turn elsewhere to get a better price for his product, he is forced to look in vain for buyers.

Small consumers of cotton oil do not wish to buy crude oil, and are only interested in the refined products, such as yellow or white cottonseed oil, either in its ordinary condition of summer yellow or summer white, or in some special instances in its more highly refined condition, such as cold pressed yellow or white, or as a deodorized white oil, ready for use in salad oil mixing, or for lard compound purposes. It would be a very wise move on the part of crude oil mills to equip themselves so that they might make these products themselves, and to reach out to the large consumers and thereby obtain the highest cash value possible for their cottonseed oil.

The crude oil mill manager may object to this policy, on the ground that he has no means of getting after the small consuming trade without putting on a corps of salesmen. In answer to this, however, I will say that I do not recommend getting after the small retail trade. There are a great many packers and butchers and large baker supply houses who would be very glad to handle refined cottonseed oils in carload lots, and this is the class of trade that the crude oil mill manager could easily reach.

This is a suggestion of a general policy, and I fully realize that it could not be acceptable to all; no general policy is ever possible to be followed by every one of the mills. I will therefore make suggestions of several methods of improving the cash value of crude cottonseed oil.

### Filtration.

All crude oil should be filtered through an iron filter with suitable cotton duck cloth. This is easily accomplished, notwithstanding that a great many people profess to have had difficulty in trying to accomplish this point. All that is necessary is to use ordinary care and intelligence. Some of the main points which should be watched are these:

The filter cloths should always be dry when put into the press. If they are at all wet, too great a pressure will develop.

The oils should be warm, not cold. Any temperature between 110 and 150 will do.

The press, after being charged, should be blown out by means of suitable air connections, so that when opening the press there would be practically nothing left in it except meal.

The reasons why filtering of crude oil would be profitable are several, but most all the mills that are using filter presses have found that they can get a premium for filtered oil over prime crude. I have known of one instance where a mill got 3 cents per gallon more for filtered oil. This, however, was an exaggerated instance, and the original crude was very sloppy and full of meal, causing a great loss to the refiner. However, even at no cash value advantage to the mill in filtered oil, all oil should be filtered because it would tend to raise the standard of crude oil throughout the country, and every step in this direction is certain to raise the cash value of the product as a whole.

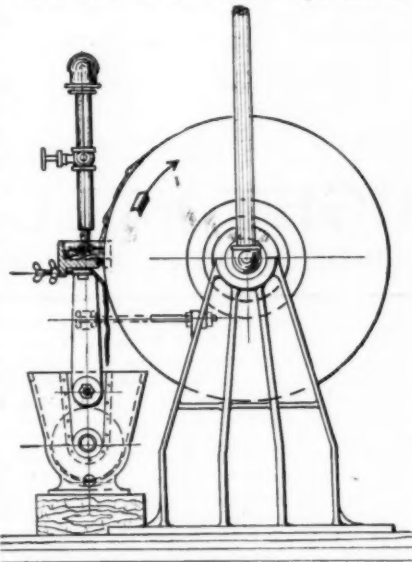
I am very well aware that many short-sighted mill managers do not accept arguments of this kind, and this kind of managers will say they see no advantage in filtering out meal from their oil when they can sell it at a price of 4 to 5 cents per pound as oil, which if sold as meal would net them

but 1 cent per pound. Of course, there are no arguments that will apply to managers of this class, but it goes without saying that honest dealings and quality will obtain their just reward in the long run.

In case the mill should at any time wish to store crude oil, it is very essential that the same should be filtered oil, otherwise fermentation sets in, owing to the moisture and the meal, and the oil when offered for sale later on would be of inferior quality to what it should be if it had first been filtered.

In addition to the above, the mills would find that filtered oil would eliminate almost entirely all complaints from the buyer in reference to settlings, or excessive loss in refining, as it is the meal in crude oil which adds sometimes enormously to the cost of refining. If it could be made a specification of prime crude oil that the same should have to be filtered in order to pass as prime, it would be the best solution possible for all annoying claims of deliveries not being equal to sample.

It is quite natural and possible that when a mill offers oil for sale on sample that the



ALLBRIGHT PATENT ATTACHMENT  
For Feeding Melted Lard to the Lard Cooling Cylinder.

sample is drawn from the tank after the oil had settled, and in this way the settlings would never be represented in the sample, but when delivery of many tank cars has occurred, the settlings will be bound to be riled up in the tank and go forward with the delivery, and with the very best of intentions on the part of the mill manager many deliveries of this kind have ended in severe reclamations by the buyer and disagreements of a very annoying character have been produced in this way. Filters would almost entirely do away with the troubles which the mill man now has in connection with unsatisfactory deliveries of crude oil.

### Refining of Crude Oil.

Refining cottonseed oil by means of caustic soda, into prime summer yellow, is a thing that should be more generally adopted by the crude oil mills. While filters accomplish good results, filtration cannot in any sense be considered of equal importance to refining of the crude to a prime summer yellow. This is a feature of the oil question which ought to be very generally adopted by all mills of over 40 tons capacity, and where there are a number of mills of less capacity than this, they should join together and refine oils in one refinery. There are many reasons why crude oil should be refined by the mill.

The first reason is that it can be refined at the mill at a less per cent. loss than anywhere else, and connected with this fact is also the fact that a better quality can be made by refining at the mill. Some people may say that it is not practical to refine crude oil at the mill because of the annoyance that would arise from the accumulation of soap stock, and their objection is that they would be forced to sell soap stock to the large refiners or the large manufacturers of soaps.

I would recommend, in connection with the refining of crude oil, that wherever this is done the cottonseed foots should be at once reduced (as is easily done) to what is known as a settled cottonseed soap, and in this condition it can be shipped to many markets and a ready sale built up by applying for customers to the soap trade generally throughout the United States. This product is readily sold in large lots for export as well, in which case it would have to be drawn off into barrels, or some equally convenient package for handling.

When the crude mills get their output of oil refined to what is known as prime summer yellow, they would then have 100 possible buyers for their product, where to-day they have hardly ten. The same argument that was mentioned in reference to storage of crude oil applies as well to yellow, except that yellow cottonseed oil can be carried for several years, if necessary, without any deterioration in quality, whereas filtered crude oil ought not to be carried longer than six months in storage. Therefore, in case the mill was not satisfied with the prices ruling for yellow, they could with absolute confidence store in their yellow oil and abide their time for a better market, and their oil would not deteriorate in value, as far as quality is concerned, even should they hold it there for over a year. Owing to the fact that crude oil is refined more economically at the mill and that the resulting yellow is better in quality than could be made by any refiner 500 or 1,000 miles away, it should be obvious that the mill would have the call on the sale of their oil on account of quality.

One more reason why the refining of crude oil to yellow should be more generally done by the crude mill, and that is that the mill is then within one step of the manufacture of compound lard.

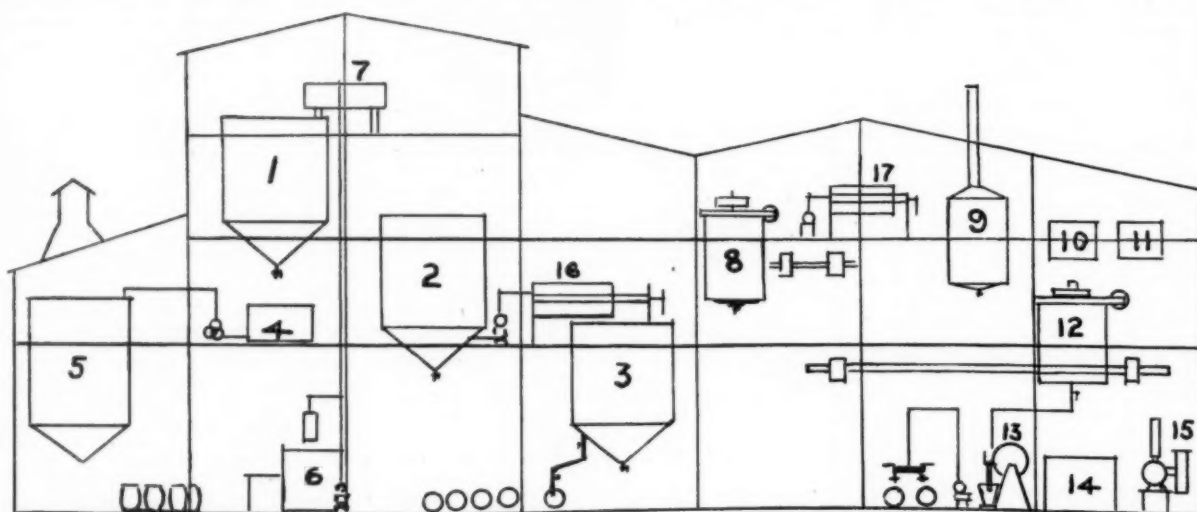
### Manufacture of Compound Lard.

The use of cotton oil for edible purposes is a growth of the past twenty-five years, and as the writer was intimately connected with the first introduction of cotton oil for this purpose, it is always a source of wonderment to him that the manufacturers of this best of all cooking fats should be content to allow people a thousand miles away from the proper point of manufacture to monopolize the entire distribution of their cotton oil as compound lard.

Compound lard was originally manufactured in fear and trembling of state and national laws, and was placed on the market at a large cash value under its famous competitor, pure lard, and even the people that first used cotton oil as a substitute for a cooking fat did not really believe that cotton oil was a good substitute for lard. This impression was largely due to the inability in those early days to present manufactured products of cotton oil to the family trade in their present state of perfect manufacture. For this reason, whenever bad seasons made cotton oil strong in flavor, the refiner was unable to entirely remove the offensive flavors, and hence, when the cotton oil was used in the frying pan it would make the kitchen smell very loud. However, even at the very start of this industry cotton oil products were eagerly bought by the public on account of their cheapness, and in spite of fears of quality the early manufacturers soon began to realize that there were great possibilities in the manufacture of cotton oil products for edible purposes.

This being determined, it was quite natural that the necessary developments to improve

## Arrangement of Tanks and Machinery for Refining 100 Barrels Crude Cotton Seed Oil Per Day into Prime Summer Yellow, Deodorized White Oil and Compound Lard



1. Refining Tank Crude Oil.
2. Washing Tank Unfinished Yellow.
3. Finishing Tank, Prime Summer Yellow.
4. Foots Tank.
5. Soap Tank.

6. Strong Lye Tank.
7. Weak Lye Tank.
8. White Oil Tank.
9. Deodorizer Tank.
- 10 and 11. Beef Stearine or Tallow Tanks.

12. Mixer and Preliminary Lard Cooler.
13. Lard Roller.
14. Brine Tank.
15. Healy Ice Machine.
- 16 and 17. Iron Filter Presses.

**THE ALLBRIGHT-NELL CO. DESIGNERS AND MANUFACTURERS**  
4013 WENTWORTH AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.

the quality should follow, and now it has happened that with first one improvement and then another, cotton oil can be put into the kitchen of almost any home in the United States or Europe without fear of its being thrown out on account of its not being an excellent substitute for its high-priced competitor, pure lard.

### Good Business Proposition.

That the manufacture of compound lard by the oil mill in the south is a good business proposition should be self-evident, but if mill owners are not convinced already, a little investigation of this subject should quickly convince them. There is nothing in the manufacture that can now be called a secret, and good men can be hired for \$30 per week who can successfully manufacture compound lard. All that is necessary is to secure the best machinery and go into the distributive business of compound lard. Eighty per cent. of the product as a rule is cotton oil; the balance can be easily procured from many markets.

The sale of compound lard can begin right in the same town with the mill, and from there it may extend as far as the commercial ability and enterprise of the mill manager will push it. I would not recommend the creation of very large plants, or advise mill owners to plan a very big company for the sale of compound lard, but I do earnestly recommend that mills making 50 barrels of oil a day put in a compound plant, as they could easily dispose of a carload a day in their immediate neighborhood.

As a rule, there is very large profit in compound lard, but in this business, like all businesses, there comes a year now and then when the profits are small. This is the case at the present time. How long this condition will last is hard to tell, probably not more than six weeks, as whenever the price of compound lard and pure lard come together the limit of profit of hog lard seems to be reached, and at such periods it would be reasonable to look for reaction.

Moreover, compound lard is very seldom sold at a loss to the compound manufacturers. There are many reasons why this is so. One of the controlling ones is because the cotton oil is marketed during a few months of the year, and it comes to the market all in a rush at that time, and is therefore bought up by those who become interested in buying it at a low basis price, from which it is always easy to manipulate advances.

Another reason why compound lard is seldom sold at a loss is because all the investors in cotton oil and those who carry the large stocks of it are financially strong enough to refuse to sell the oil at a loss, and inasmuch as these holders or carriers are few in number, there is not much necessity for their annoying each other by making lower prices in order to move their stocks.

Equipment to carry out these enterprises has been developed to the very limit of economical operation. The Allbright-Nell Co., 4013 Wentworth avenue, Chicago, Ill., not only make the latest and best machinery for the refining of crude cottonseed oil and the manufacture of compound lard, but in addition to this they have in their organization men who are competent to practically run both of the above industries, and who can instruct others in the art of refining and manufacturing lard as well. The secretary and treasurer of the company has had twenty-five years' experience in manufacturing and refining cotton oil products, and in fact was the first to successfully establish a working formula for compound lard that did not contain hog fat. Almost all the compound machinery in use to-day has been invented by him. His latest improvement is the feeding trough attachment, for which a patent has been applied for. This feeding trough attachment allows more surface of the roller to be used than was ever possible before. Now 98 per cent. of the roller is in constant use by his new invention, against 65 per cent. on all the machines that were built prior to its introduction.

There are many advantages of this form of supplying the melted compound lard to the roller, but those points will not be interesting to readers at the present time. The Allbright-Nell Co. also are able to build and operate deodorizers for deodorizing cottonseed oil, and will guarantee that products manufactured according to their specifications will be second to none. They are able to produce products equal to the best that have yet been made by the largest manufacturers of compound lard in the United States.

### DISINFECTION.

The time has arrived again when the use of a disinfectant of one kind or another suggests itself from the fact that heat and atmospheric moisture hasten organic decay far more at this time of the year than at any other season. Reliance cannot be placed on disinfectants simply because they smell of chlorine or carbolic acid, or possess the color of permanganate. In general, proprietary disinfectants with high-sounding names are practically worthless, as they either have no value whatever, or if of value, cost many times as much as they are worth, and cannot be used in sufficient quantities.

Disinfection is the destruction of poisons, of infectious and contagious diseases. Deodorizers, or substances which destroy smells, are not necessarily disinfectants, and disinfectants do not necessarily have an odor. Disinfection cannot compensate for want of cleanliness or of ventilation.

Cellars, yards, stable, gutters, cesspools, water closets, drains, sewers, etc., should be frequently and liberally treated with copperas solution, prepared by hanging a basket containing about 60 pounds of copperas in a barrel of water.



# THE National Provisioner NEW YORK and CHICAGO . . . .

Published by  
**THE FOOD TRADE PUBLISHING CO.**

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

**DR. J. H. SENNER**... President and Editor

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## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE PREPAID:

United States and Canada, excepting New	
Foundland .....	\$3.00
All Foreign Countries in the Postal Union,	
per year (21s.) (21m.) (26fr.) .....	5.00
Single or Extra Copies, each .....	.10

## HYGIENIZING OF FOODS

The Food Commissioner of Pennsylvania has finally come to the conclusion that there are worse preservative agents than boracic acid. He has also simultaneously arrived at the conclusion that there is danger in eating meat which has begun the process of decay. There are only two ways of preventing the beginning of this process of decay for a reasonable time. One is the use of ice and refrigeration. The other—which may be used in conjunction with cold air—is by the use of a small per cent. of boracic acid, a harmless antiseptic agent. There is the alternative of eating the meat fresh or when in process of putrefaction. The former is impossible except at or near the point of slaughter. The latter is undesirable and injurious anywhere.

Without the use of cold air or a harmless antiseptic the wide distribution of fresh meat is impossible, and the death of our live stock industry would eventuate. Cold storage cannot be made available in many instances in marketing meat. Borax is the saving agent. It is harmless. It does not neutralize the acid of the gastric juice of the stomach and, thus, stop the process of digestion, like sodium sulphate, which is largely used by Germans and other foreigners as a meat preservative; nor does it liberate in the stomach that

dangerous gas known to chemists as sulphur di-oxide, which is generated within by sodium sulphate and stops the necessary process of fermentation and irritates the membranes of the interior functional apparatus. Salicylic acid, benzoic acid and formaldehyde are also more dangerous than boracic acid on or in some products, especially in the summertime.

Those who fly from borax to the alternative of eating putrid flesh are in a worse state for that change. Freshly killed meats—meats with the lingering animal heat still within them—are productive of more intestinal and abdominal disorders than borax could possibly produce in the same person. Farmers find this so at hog killing time, and doctors find it true wherever the unchilled meat is eaten. Stale and partially putrid meats also produce serious disorders. Borax minimizes the chance for such ailments and aids the hygienizing of foods.

## RUSSIA'S FOOD PROBLEM

Russia has insufficient livestock at home and in her provinces. Russia's army food problem is as grave as any of the phases of her war in the Far East. The country has made every possible effort to live within itself. The inability to get sufficient men, food and equipment forward on a single line of railway over a journey of 4,000 to 8,000 miles has been found to be a physical impossibility. In this predicament the army authorities have made every effort to corral all of the Asiatic food in sight. This has, for months, been moved to the war bases. Where cash was not at hand or to be had, a military receipt has been given. This sort of paper has become locally negotiable, and the government will not have to pay it for a long time. In the meantime the immediate need of a loan becomes less urgent.

This food position of Russia has taken that country temporarily out of the foreign food market. If supplies could be forwarded from the East the American meat trade would now be filling heavy army orders, instead of being forced to the necessity of holding some of those already placed here for the Czar's army and navy. The navy is inert. The Baltic fleet may never see the east. Japan, however, may be in this market for winter supplies of meats as soon as the fate of Port Arthur is settled and the second base is finally established. The Japs will live during the summer largely on cereals and sea-food. Russia's futile effort to give increased activity to the Siberian and Manchurian slaughter houses and canneries shows that more meat rations are even now needed. The use of live cattle has thus far been avoided by both sides as far as possible. Both armies prefer the more convenient and mobile conserved ration in Asia.

## A FREIGHT HANDICAP

Brokers engaged in the export trade are concerned in the fact that a big Produce Exchange commission man obtained a rate of as low as 12s. 6d. on through freight shipments of provisions from some point in New York State to Leith, Scotland, by cargo steamer, while the shipping agents in New York City charged him 20 shillings for the same stuff to the same port. That made a difference of 7s. 6d., or \$1.80 per ton. The margin of overcharge is a serious one for the export trade. Provision merchants who have to stand this discrimination are heavily handicapped in doing foreign business. Whether the same kind of justice is meted out at other Atlantic ports is not known. Possibly the same through-rate rebate exists through all Eastern ports to foreign points. A little investigation and publicity on this matter might have a remedial effect.

## DETAINED FOOD PRODUCTS

Shippers are much relieved by the June order of the Treasury Department in regard to the detention of imported foods in connection with the Act of Congress of March 3, 1903. At one time all foods arriving were detained for examination before being passed. This both hampered the landing of cargoes here and the shipping of them from the other side, whether the stuff was illegal or not. The new instructions require the retention of only such packages as contain, in part or in whole, the food product which is specifically referred to by marks or numbers in the instructions to sample and detain. Brokers and consignees are saved much annoyance by this important ruling. The purpose of the Treasury is to catch the guilty but not to cripple trade needlessly in the effort. The chemists of the Agricultural Department are active in their scrutiny of all food imports, and the customs officers must back them up.

## DEMANDS CANNED MEATS

The German Navy feels the effect of the German meat inspection law, which went into effect against American canned meats as far back as October, 1900. In all these years the Fatherland has failed to provide the navy commissariat with a substitute for the excellent "Yankee canned component." This well-conserved product is necessary for the proper feeding of the Kaiser's jackies. The country suffers in both quality and price by the exclusion of this canned ration, and the navy is now being backed by the army in its protest against the absence of so superb and safe an item of the diet. Germany would be in a hole if she were drawn into any war. German factories and German cattle are inadequate to the exigencies of the situation.

## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### TO PREPARE PANCREATIN.

Cut the fresh pancreas of the pig, free it from all foreign matter and digest in ether; distill the ether from the filtered liquid and the remainder will be the pancreatin.

### ANTISEPTIC SOAP.

An antiseptic soap for preserving anatomical preparations, animals, etc., is made as follows: Take 4 lbs. of curd soap,  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of carbonate of potash, 1 lb. of arsenic and  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. of camphor. Dissolve the soap with a very little water, and add the other ingredients powdered and mixed together.

### FIRE-PROOF ROOFING.

After the paper is put on take coal tar and lime (burnt, but not slaked), and boil them together in the proportion of 15 lbs. of lime to 100 lbs. of tar. Put it on hot. To pulverize the lime, sprinkle it with a little water and sift it. To avoid the tar boiling over, stir the lime in the boiling tar very slowly. The mixture must always be heated before putting on. The lime and tar form a chemical connection, which is fire-proof, cannot be melted by the sun heat or dissolved by steam or hot water, and makes a smooth, glazed roof.

### ACETYLENE LIGHTING.

The heat given out by acetylene lighting is very much less than that of coal gas. To furnish the same amount of illumination, only about one-tenth quantity of acetylene gas is used compared with coal gas. Coal gas, used in lighting a room, using ordinary batwing burners giving 70 candle-power, will give off 20 per cent. of carbon dioxide and about 60 cubic feet of watery vapor, and would consume about 25 cubic feet of oxygen. With acetylene of same lighting value it will produce only 4 cubic feet  $CO_2$ , two cubic feet watery vapor, and consume 5 cubic feet oxygen.

Fittings or pipes of copper are not suitable; iron pipes are best, while fittings of good brass alloy with an admixture of tin is the most suitable. The entire system of piping should be tested by allowing a double pressure to that of its working to stand for some hours.

### TO PREVENT RUSTING OF MACHINERY.

There are several formulae for compounds to keep machinery from rusting. Take one ounce of camphor and dissolve it in one pound of melted lard; remove the scum; then mix with the camphor and lard as much fine graphite as will give it an iron color; clean the machinery well and smear with the mixture. After twenty-four hours rub off; then clean with a soft cloth.—Mining and Scientific Press.

### A LUBRICANT FOR ROPES.

As a lubricant for Manila ropes, oil should not be employed, says the "American Machinist." Flake graphite should prove satisfactory, but it ought to be applied in the spinning process. Cotton ropes ought to be very sparingly dressed with some composition, just sufficient being used to prevent fluffing. A much-abused mixture is graphite and molasses, very little being applied at any one time. If an oiled rope becomes sodden and soppy, it may be remedied by repeated applications of powdered chalk to absorb the oil.

### THE BRINE-HYDROMETER.

The hydrometer is used to ascertain the specific weight or density of liquids; for instance, of brine, which would give us the percentage of salt. It consists of a closed and weighted glass tube provided with a scale in degrees. When submerged in a liquid in an upright position, it will float, its principle being that a body weighed under liquid loses a part of its weight, equal to the weight of the displaced liquid. There are a number of hydrometers on the market. The Beaume hydrometer is in quite general use for determining the strength of brine. The degrees marked on the scale of the brine hydrometer usually indicates the percentage of salt by weight.

### ELECTRICITY DIRECT FROM FUEL.

A recent demonstration of an apparatus for producing electricity direct from fuel has attracted considerable attention. Efforts in this direction have been failures hitherto. The demonstration was an apparent success, but whether it is a commercial success remains to be seen. The apparatus is a gas bat-

tery, in which hydrocarbon gas is formed by oxydation, which takes place in an alkaline electrolyte between carbon and iron electrodes, and an electro-motive force of 9-10 volt per cell is set up at a temperature of about 392 degrees F. and with very slow action. Illuminating gas containing 65 B. T. U. per cubic foot is mixed with air at the ratio of 40 to 1, and the mixture then forced through the electrolyte at a pressure of four pounds to the square inch.

### PEANUT OIL IN THE SOAP INDUSTRY.

Immense quantities of peanut oil find a ready market in the French soap industry, the extent of which is calculated to exceed 2,000 tons annually in Marseilles alone. Palm and copra oil are also extensively used for the manufacture of soap. One-third of the total oil seed import of Marseilles constitutes peanuts. Since the oil is also used to a large degree as salad or table oil, shelled peanuts are preferred by the oil-seed crushers, as the shell tends to impart a disagreeable taste and smell to the pressed oil. Specially devised shelling machines are found in the French market, which have been found to render satisfactory services when the nuts are not too fresh; the shelling otherwise is accomplished by hand. The decorticated seeds are subjected to a repeated pressing, generally three times, the first pressing yielding, naturally, the best and largest quantity of the oil. The residual oil cake is a good food for domestic animals, and fetches a price about 3 francs in excess of that of cotton oil cake.

### A NEW PRESERVATIVE.

Under the trade name of "Jela" a new meat preservative is making a furore in Germany. The claims made for it are that it prevents the shrinkage of the meat treated therewith; that it is economical because it does not cause a drying-out of the outer layer of raw hams, etc.; that it prevents the formation of mold and maggots; that it very successfully replaces lard and other fats used for the preservation of hams, sausages, etc.; that it is superior to glue and gelatine for rendering the meat impervious to the influences of moisture, heat and freezing. Meats preserved with "Jela" may be kept in any convenient place without danger of deterioration, while its application is easily made, not requiring skill or professional labor.

# COLD STORAGE

## & ICE TRADE JOURNAL

ESTABLISHED 1877

A MONTHLY NEWS AND TECHNICAL MAGAZINE OF THE REFRIGERATING, ICE MAKING, NATURAL ICE AND ALLIED TRADES  
PRODUCE EXCHANGE NEW YORK

TWO  
DOLLARS  
A  
YEAR

TWENTY  
CENTS  
A  
COPY

"Jela" is put up in plates, weighing 2.2 lbs., by a German company at Berlin. For use it is melted in a vessel made of copper, iron, etc. The meat, being dipped into the molten substance, is covered with a thin layer of the same, which, after cooling for from one-half to one minute, forms an impregnable coating over the meat.

#### DETERMINING MELTING POINTS.

The following method of determination of the melting point is recommended: Suppose the melting point of a sample of paraffin is desired. Small pieces of the sample about the size of a two-grain quinine pill are pinched off, and manipulated by the fingers until the length is nearly twice that of the diameter. One of these little masses is pressed along the side of the mercury bulb of a thermometer. The thermometer is immersed in water, preferably contained in a four-ounce beaker, which is then gradually heated until the paraffin mass leaves the bulb of the thermometer, and rises to the surface of the water. The temperature at which the paraffin rises having been noted as nearly as possible, the water is allowed to cool one or more degrees, and a new trial is made with another paraffin mass. This procedure is repeated until the water is just sufficiently warm to cause the surface of paraffin adhering to the thermometer to melt, thereby allowing the mass to rise to the surface of the water.

#### THERMAL OR HEAT UNIT.

A thermal or heat unit represents the heat required to raise the temperature of one pound of water one degree by the F. thermometer scale, and the mechanical equivalent of force work contained in this thermal unit is equal to 772 foot pounds, or the lifting of 772 pounds a vertical distance of one foot.

Good coal during combustion gives out about 14,000 heat units for each pound properly consumed, and the 14,000 divided by 1116, as representing the heat units required for water fed at 62 deg., or by 965.2, as representing the heat units required for ordinary evaporation at atmospheric pressure when fed at 212 deg. F., gives an equivalent evaporation of 12.54 pounds of water per pound of coal from a feed temperature of 62 deg. F. and 14.55 pounds of water per pound of coal from a feed temperature of 212 deg. F. Assuming the total heat of combustion of average best quality coal at the 14,000 heat units per pound, the evaporation of water per pound of coal from a feed temperature of 212 deg. F. at a gauge pressure of 75 pounds, or an absolute pressure of 90 pounds equals 14,000 divided by 998.2, or 14.03 pounds of water per pound of coal; the 998.2 heat units being the number required to evaporate one pound of water fed into the boiler at 212 deg. F., and put the steam to 75 pounds gauge pressure, or 90 pounds absolute.

In ordinary boiler practice, about one-third to one-half of the heat units originally derived from the combustion of the coal are lost in and about the furnace flues and passages, leaving about 8,000 to 9,300 heat units to pass to the water; again only one-tenth of these 8,000 or 9,300 heat units, or between 800 and 930, reaches the engine cylinder.

#### TO CLARIFY OLIVE OIL.


The complete clarification of comestible olive oil results from the use of citric or tannic acid, but resort to these methods is unusual unless the material is inferior in grade, says an exchange. A solution of tannic acid is prepared as follows: Two kilograms (4.4 pounds) of ground oak bark are placed for two or three days in 10 litres (10.6 quarts of water). The bark must be frequently stirred and the liquid filtered before being used. If citric is desired the juice of twelve ordinary lemons should be mixed with an equal quantity of water. This liquid should also be filtered before being used. Either acid solution is poured very slowly into the oil, which in the meantime is agitated with a small osier broom. At the end of twenty-four hours the acid will have completed its work. The limpid oil mounts to the surface and the impurities are precipitated. The oil is decanted and prepared for the market.

The mode of purification depends somewhat upon the ultimate use of the oil. Those oils clarified by the use of alkalis are more useful for lubricating purposes than those which have been treated with acids. The latter are always more or less acid, and are more liable to attack the metal. However well the work of clarification may be executed, olive oil will always in time leave a deposit upon the bottom of the receptacle, and, to prevent this precipitated matter from affecting the quality, occasional decantations are always necessary. These decantations should always be undertaken, if possible, when the temperature is mild and the weather fine—in autumn or spring. When the barometer is low, the precipitated matter manifests a disposition to mount toward the surface and trouble the liquid. Abandoned to itself without precautions, the best of olive oil will become rancid. This alteration is due to the absorption of oxygen by the liquid. The amount of absorption depends largely upon the degree of contact with the air. It is to be remarked, furthermore, that olive oil is a very delicate product and absorbs very readily the odor of any object placed in its proximity. Once acquired, these odors can never be wholly removed.

#### NEW PATENTS.

763,151. Process of Electrically Extracting Essential Oil. George D. Burton, Boston, Mass., assignor to Boston Leather Process Company, Portland, Me. A process which consists in immersing the vegetable matter containing the oil to be extracted in a suitable menstruum, and passing through said menstruum and electric heating-current of such a voltage and amperage as will raise the menstruum to a temperature sufficient to extract the essential oil.

763,152. Apparatus for Making Extracts by Electricity. George D. Burton, Boston, Mass., assignor to Boston Leather Process Company,



**EXPANDED METAL LOCKERS**

**MADE TO STAND THE RACKET**

**AN EQUIPMENT OF LOCKERS THAT ARE DURABLE, SANITARY AND THAT PROTECT WILL PAY YOU.**

**MERRITT & CO.**  
1009 Ridge Avenue,  
Philadelphia,  
Pa.

Portland, Me. The combination of a close receptacle, an aqueous extracting liquid disposed in said receptacle and adapted to surround the vegetable matter from which the extract is to be made, means for passing through said liquid a dynamic electric current of sufficient voltage and amperage to effect the extraction, and a condenser connected with said receptacle.

763,089. Apparatus for the Production of Ice. Walter E. Crane, Minneapolis, Minn. A. Roland Johnson, administrator of said Crane, deceased. An apparatus for the production of ice in cakes, the combination with a tank adapted to contain the water to be frozen, of a series of separated vertical, radiating, substantially flat freezing plates, fixedly sustained below the water-level of the said tank, and forming the water in V-shaped portions between the adjacent plates of the series; a like series of ingress and egress pipes connecting the said plates respectively with the refrigerative element; and an auxiliary series of pipes in position and adapted to enable substitute connection to be made at will, of the said plates with a thawing element.

**Wanted and  
For Sale  
Advertisements**

**PAGE 48**

#### DIXON'S NEWEST BOOKLET

**"Graphite as a Lubricant"**

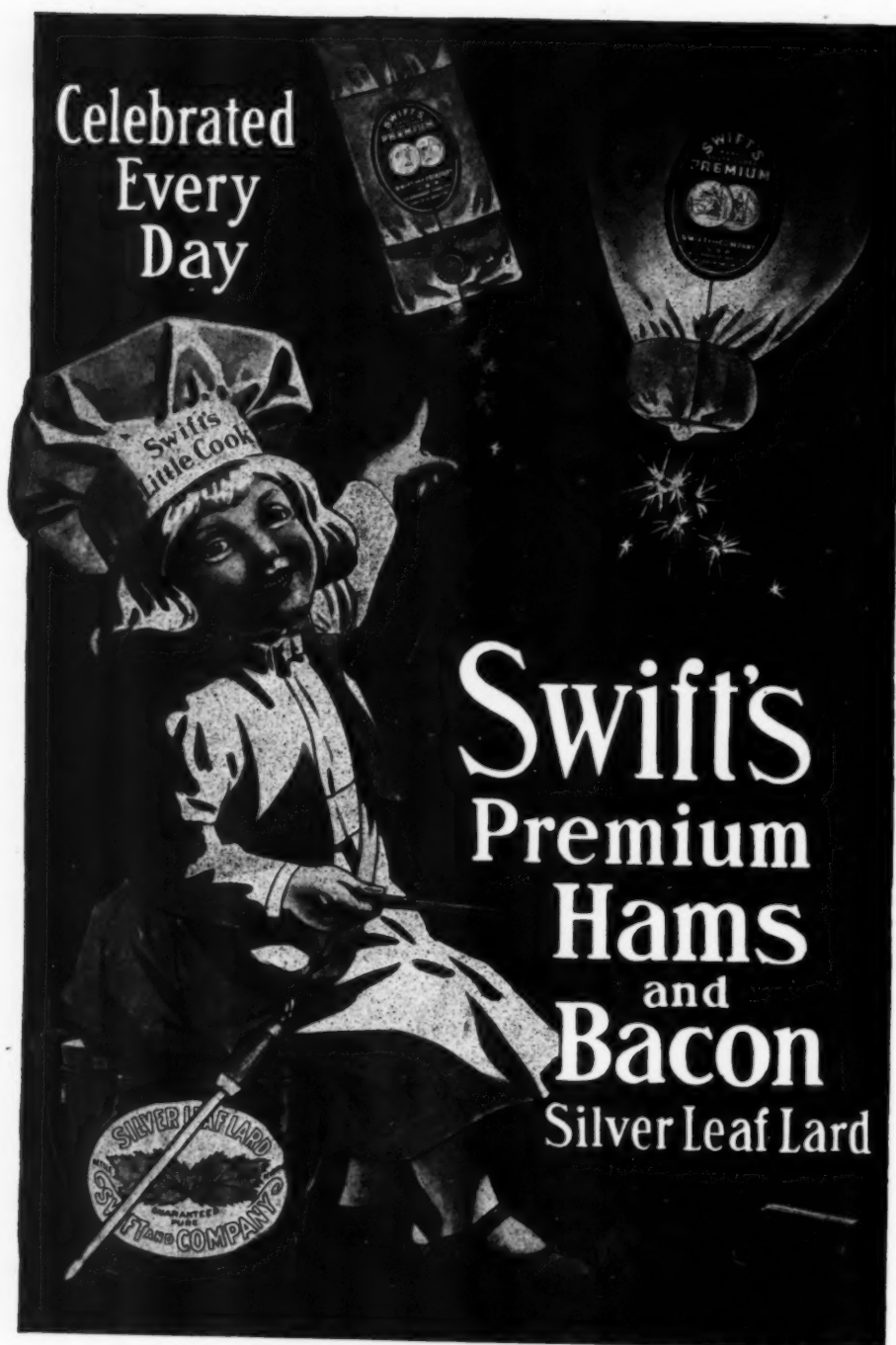
(Eighth Edition Revised.)

IF INTERESTED IN GOOD LUBRICATION SEND FOR A FREE COPY

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE CO., JERSEY CITY, N. J.



Celebrated  
Every  
Day



Swift's  
Premium  
Hams  
and  
Bacon  
Silver Leaf Lard

SWIFT'S  
PREMIUM  
HAMS  
AND  
BACON  
SILVER LEAF LARD  
GUARANTEED  
PURE  
MEAT  
SWIFT & COMPANY

## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### A MODEL SPICE MILL.

B. Fischer & Co. have during the past year given a great deal of attention to the packing trade, and have established an enormous business in that line. Their being first hands and direct importers of whole spices, places them in an excellent position to cater to the buyers who are continually trying to purchase their supplies at the lowest possible market prices. Then, too, they manufacture every pound of ground spices, herbs and seasonings which they sell, and are consequently in a position to guarantee purity and quality at all times. At considerable expense they have installed one of the most complete decorticating plants in this country, and their extra fine quality pepper is well known throughout the spice trade. The superior strength and flavor of this article more than makes up the difference in price between it and the ordinary Singapore white pepper.

This firm also devotes practically an entire floor in one of its buildings to the manufacturing of pure mace. They pound their mace and nutmegs, thereby preserving the original oil contained in these two spices. A good many spice concerns grind their mace in ordinary iron mills, but even though B. Fischer & Co. are quick to grasp the latest improved methods for manufacturing their products, they always stop to consider how the new method affects the quality. By experience they have found that pounding is the only way to produce the best results for the consumer, therefore they continue the old method.

Each spice is ground in a separate mill, and they pride themselves upon the fact that they are in a position to grind and ship orders the same day as received. Another apparatus which proves very interesting is a pepper separator and cleaner. This machine thoroughly cleans the black and white pepper before it goes through the mill, further insuring absolute purity. In the line of herbs this firm has a representative now on the way to Europe to make selections and place contracts for genuine German marjoram, Italian sage, etc., for the fall trade. "Quality" is Fischer's motto, and they spare no effort to get the best at all times. Their representatives request The National Provisioner to extend to the trade an invitation to visit and inspect their spice department.

### A LONG RECORD.

It is considerably over forty years since the superintendent of the Dixon mines at Ticonderoga first conceived the idea of graphite paint. He knew, beyond every one else, the essential qualities of graphite: (1) Its lubricating qualities. (2) Its elasticity. (3) Its absolute imperviousness to any degree of heat or cold, acids or other destructive or corrosive agencies.

He went immediately to work, prepared the first graphite paint and coated some tin and iron work about the mines. What were

his first impressions? Astonishment at the great covering power of graphite paint, due to the lubricating qualities of graphite, which caused smooth and easy spreading over a wide area. The fact that, owing to the elasticity of the graphite coating, it would not crack under the heat of the sun and the consequent expansion of the metal work; nor would it blister.

Durability was, of course, a test of time, but in a few years this also was proved to be greater than that of any paint previously in use. So Dixon's Silica Graphite Paint was placed on the market. It went slowly but surely and crept into favor. In course of time its durability was proved with a vengeance. Five, ten and fifteen years, according to conditions of service, it lasted without renewal. In one instance that we know of, five-and-twenty long years of sun and storm were weathered, and still the paint was in good condition.

Meantime the world of painting began to realize that this inspiration of our mine superintendent had furnished the best protective coating ever known—no fantastic concoction of artificial ingredients, but a strictly natural product. Imitations sprang up; other graphite paints appeared, and then another striking fact was demonstrated, viz.: That only the thin, minute flakes of Ticonderoga graphite, dug from the Dixon mines, would adhere tight enough to metal surfaces to have the desired effect. The imitations were important and valueless. The demand for Dixon's Silica Graphite Paint became vast and general. Architects began to specify it; owners of steel and iron structures to realize its saving of trouble and expense of frequent repainting. Now its use is world-wide.

The mammoth office buildings of America, erected with a frame-work of steel—many tons of it, are protected with Dixon's Silica Graphite Paint. The largest bridges and the smallest iron gateways, corrugated iron sheds and gas holders, as well as interior and exterior decorative iron work, all pay tribute to its efficiency and rich appearance.

We in London are young and a long way behind, so far, but are making steady progress. At practically the same time we recently shipped cargoes of our paint to railway companies in India and Asia Minor and to a corporation of a South African city. We are constantly shipping to Holland, Belgium and most Continental countries, in addition to a rapidly growing trade in this country.—London correspondent in "Graphite."

### BORAX BILL, ADVERTISER.

The Pacific Coast Borax Company has made quite a hit with its twenty-mule outfit at the World's Fair. The twenty mules appear upon certain thoroughfares within the World's Fair grounds, hauling two immense wagons and a large water tank, bedecked with suitable advertising streamers.

The mules are in charge of Borax Bill,

who handles them very dexterously, and as each mule has several bells attached to his harness, a lively jingle is kept up.

This seems to be the only advertising outfit permitted to parade through the grounds, and it naturally attracts considerable attention. The mules, driver, and wagons are said to be the original outfit used in hauling borax across the deserts of Nevada.

Seats for sightseers are arranged on top of the wagons, and many visitors to the Nevada State Building are permitted to take a ride over the route, and become for a brief period a part of the twenty-mule advertisement. Recently, Secretary of State Hay and President Francis were scheduled for the trip, but Borax Bill ran up against a liquid concoction which gave him a severe case of nervous prostration, and as Secretary Hay was needed in Washington, it was impossible to make his schedule gibe with that of Borax William.—Profitable Advertising.

### TO WARD OFF MOLD.

A Chicago packinghouse has placed a very large order for antinonnin. It is understood that this firm intends to use this antinonnin in the construction of warehouses. It has been found that where 5 per cent. antinonnin is mixed with the mortar in the construction of new buildings, the buildings will remain free from mold and mildew forever. The packing trade is greatly inconvenienced in the storing of its goods by mold, and an agent which will absolutely prevent mold in storehouses is of the highest importance to the trade. In warehouses where smoked and pickled meats are stored, mold and mildew are of frequent occurrence and cause considerable annoyance and loss to the trade.

Antinonnin is claimed to be an absolutely reliable and cheap means to prevent the formation and growth of this obnoxious and slimy fungi, and if a 2 per cent. solution of this product is applied to the walls and ceilings of the storage rooms, they will remain free from mold and fungi for a long time.

### EVEN THE SQUEAL OF A PIG.

As evidence of the truth in the saying that Armour & Co. save even the squeal of a pig, is the fact that they dry the blood and use it for fertilizing purposes. The drying takes place in special kilns in which the steam hot blast apparatus is to be found. The drying by the fan system is positive, economical, efficient and always under absolute control and entirely independent of the atmospheric conditions. Armour & Co. recently placed an order with the B. F. Sturtevant Co., Boston, Mass., for a drying apparatus of this kind for their fertilizing plant at Kansas City, Mo.

### COLD STORAGE IN NEW ORLEANS.

A bill has been introduced in the Louisiana Legislature giving the New Orleans City Council authority to determine the location of refrigerating and cold storage plants.

**See Page 48 for  
Wanted and For Sale Advertisements**



## ICE ELEVATING —AND— LOWERING MACHINE

Operated by Horse Power.

Suitable for filling large ice-boxes and for use at Packing Houses.

Readily moved from one door to another.

Write for Catalogue and Price-List, illustrating and describing all modern methods of handling ice.

**GIFFORD BROS.**

**HUDSON, N. Y.**

ESTABLISHED 1814

## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

### CORPORATION NEWS.

Consumers' Ice & Coal Co., of Delaware, O., has been incorporated with \$10,000 capital by B. F. Freshwater, F. P. Hills, W. Galleher, E. E. Naylor, of Delaware, and C. L. Wagner, of Sandusky, O. It will act as retail dealer for the two ice plants of Delaware.

Abraham Wilensky & Son, of Passaic, N. J., have been incorporated to deal in coal, lumber, ice, feed, grain, etc.; capital, \$25,000. Incorporators: Abraham Wilensky, David T. Wilensky, Benjamin Wilensky, Passaic, N. J.

Hornby Creamery & Cheese Co., of Hornby, N. Y., has been chartered, with \$5,000 capital. The directors are Alfred Roloson, Amos Jewett and H. T. Jimerson.

West Jefferson Creamery Co., of West Jefferson, O., has been incorporated, with \$10,000 capital, by F. O. Greeg et al.

Benton Harbor & Southern Michigan Cold Storage Co., of Benton Harbor, Mich., has filed articles of incorporation, with \$75,000 capital.

The Cassadaga Lake Ice Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., has amended its articles of incorporation so as to permit it to deal in coal, coke and other fuels.

The Mayor of Summit, La., is taking steps to organize an ice company to build an ice plant.

The strike of ice handlers of the Seattle Ice Co., of Seattle, Wash., and the resulting boycott of that company, have had the effect of lowering rates in that city considerably, as in order to retain trade the company cut prices, and its rivals quickly followed suit.

The American Ice Co., of New York City, has made its usual annual contribution of 1,000 tons of ice to the New York *Herald's* Free Ice Fund.

The Lahoma Creamery Co., of Lahoma, Tex., has been chartered, with \$4,000, by P. M. Enright, Charles Grundeman, A. Ditrach, Wm. Boetcher and Wm. Graf.

### NEW PLANTS.

Plans for the plant of the American Cold Storage Co., of Chicago, Ill., at Kinzie and Canal streets, are about complete. They call for a fifteen-story building, 60 by 65 ft., which will cost about \$175,000.

Ice dealers at Fort Worth, Tex., have stopped their rate war and the price has been advanced from 25 cents to 40 cents per cwt.

A cold storage and canning company may soon be built at Hampton, La., if the efforts of Dr. Talley are successful in forming a company.

### FIRES AND ACCIDENTS.

The 30,000-ton ice house of Brennan & Kennedy, at Hudson, N. Y., was burned on the morning of July 1. Loss, over \$50,000. Insurance, \$35,000. Cause unknown. Over 30,000 tons of ice were in the house.

The Woodland Creamery, of Woodland, Calif., was burned to the ground on June 27. The fire started from sparks from the smoke stack. The loss is about \$10,000, with \$6,000 insurance. The directors announce a new plant will be put up at once, with greater capacity than the old.

The ice plant of the Smyrna Transportation & Manufacturing Co., of Smyrna, Del., was burned, together with several other buildings and dwellings, on July 3. Cause unknown. Loss on plant, \$20,000, partially insured.

### FRESH AND REFRIGERATOR EGGS.

The same conditions which exist in the butter market are strongly in evidence in the egg market. Continued heavy supplies have come in during the month of June with the result that there has been a large increase in the holdings in the refrigerators. It is estimated that on July 1 the four leading markets showed the following record as compared with 1903:

	1904.	1903.
Chicago .....	760,000	500,000
New York .....	450,000	415,000
Boston .....	175,274	180,000
Philadelphia .....	142,459	159,726
Total .....	1,527,733	1,254,726

It will readily be seen by these figures that there is over 20 per cent. increase as compared with the 1st of July last year. Egg production has rapidly increased in the Southwest during the last year. Reports of small fortunes made in cold storage holdings have directly affected the small farmers in different parts of the country, with the result that his energies have been devoted to a promotion of production, with the hope that 1904 might bring a share of profit to him.

## GIANT INSULATING PAPERS

STANDARD FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS



POSITIVELY SUPERIOR TO ALL  
OTHER INSULATING MATERIALS

PERMANENT INSULATION ENSURED

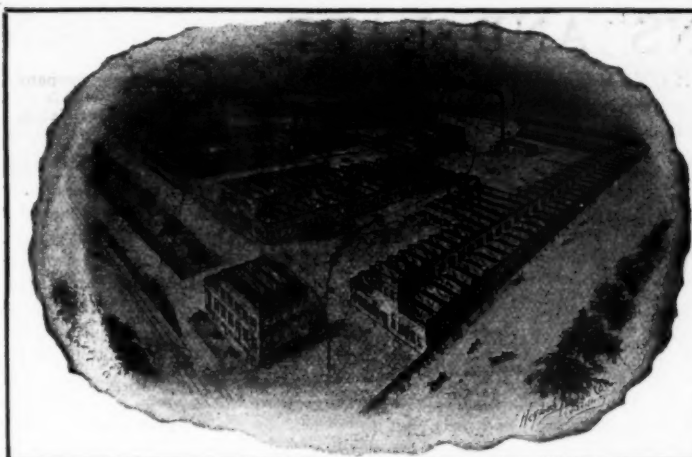
Sole  
Manufacturers

THE STANDARD  
PAINT COMPANY

CHICAGO OFFICE,  
188-190 Madison Street

100 William Street  
NEW YORK





## Henry Vogt Machine Co.

**ICE and REFRIGER-  
ATING MACHINERY**

**Louisville, Kentucky.**

Owing, probably to the hot weather of the last week, there was a scarcity of high grade eggs in the New York market. Prices in New York on July 7: Nearby, fresh gathered, extras, per dozen, 19½¢; do., firsts, 18@18½¢; Western, fresh gathered, extras, 18½¢@19¢; do., firsts, 17½¢@18¢; do., seconds, 16@17¢; Kentucky, fresh gathered seconds, 15½¢@16¢; Southern seconds, 15@15½¢.

In Boston the market was steady and fresh gathered Northern were quoted at 17¼@18¢; firsts, 17@17½¢. A large proportion of the receipts showed the effect of hot weather. The stock in cold storage was recorded at 175,274 cases, as compared with 181,348 cases at the same date last year.

In Philadelphia the market was firm at 19¢ for first quality, a slight advance over last week. Firsts, 17½@18¢ at mark. Amount in cold storage 142,459 cases, as compared with 159,726 cases at the same time last year. In Chicago the market was steady, extras being quoted at 18¢ and firsts at 16½¢.

### FRESH AND COLD STORAGE BUTTER.

Overproduction, which just at this time is so seriously affecting the financial prosperity

of the country, has made itself most distinctly felt in the cold storage situation as regards butter and eggs. For several years past many companies have been promoted for the establishment of creameries in all parts of the United States. In order to take care of the output of these creameries cold stores to the amount of several hundred have been erected. Only a few years ago the South and West were more or less dependent for butter supply from outside sources; to-day there is hardly a State in the Union which has not gone into the creamery business. Improved machinery and increased facilities for cold storage have played an important part in the present situation. In New York during the month of June the record of receipts has far exceeded that of any previous year. During the last six years there has been a steady increase in receipts.

The lesson of last year's unfortunate speculation in storage butter has not been without effect during the storage month of June. It has been estimated that about 80,000,000 pounds went into the freezers in 1903 and 10,000,000 pounds were carried over into this season's cold storage holdings. There seems to be a disposition to let the market decide

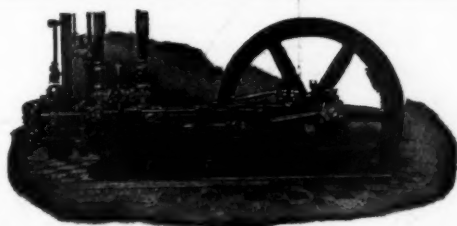
## C. B. COMSTOCK Refrigeration Architect & Engineer

Union Stock Yards,  
Herr's Island, Pittsburg, Pa.

Specialist in the DESIGNING and BUILDING of PACKING HOUSES, ICE, POWER and CREAMERY PLANTS. Upon application I will send to prospective builders a partial list of PLANTS I designed.

how much butter shall be stored for future use and the speculative element, although it has been recently somewhat in evidence, is inclined to proceed on a conservative basis. Most of the butter that has been stored during June was put away by receivers, or on account of the shipper. It is estimated that on the 1st of July about 100,000 packages were in the cold stores in New York and vicinity, about 5,000 packages in Newark, and private refrigerators held in the neighborhood of 15,000 packages, making a total of about 140,000 packages, including amount

(Continued on page 38.)



## The Linde Machine for Ice and Refrigeration

Standard of Quality for Over 20 Years.  
Best advertised by the number of its pleased users.  
5000 Throughout the world.

May be operated from any power.

Correspondence Solicited.

## The Fred. W. Wolf Co.

Rees, Hathorn and Dayton Sts.

Chicago

ATLANTA.

SEATTLE.

FT. WORTH.

W. H. BOWER, General Manager. GEORGE R. BOWER, Secretary and Treasurer.

## The AMMONIA CO. OF PHILADELPHIA

Gray's Ferry Road and Twenty-ninth Street  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## 26° AQUA

Especially Refined and Purified for  
ABSORPTION MACHINES

## ANHYDROUS

ALWAYS PURE ALWAYS DRY



DISTILLED FROM PURE  
AQUA AMMONIA OF OUR  
OWN MANUFACTURE

FOR REFRIGERATING AND  
ICE MAKING

WERLIN VALVE

WRITE FOR BOOKLET

NEW YORK: Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co., 100 William Street.

CHICAGO: F. C. Schapper, 16 N. Clark Street.

CINCINNATI: C. P. Calvert, 9 E. Pearl Street.

MILWAUKEE: Central Warehouse.

ATLANTA: Southern Power-Supply Co., 406 Century Bldg.

## PROVISIONS AND LARD

### WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbls., except lard which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Further Advanced Prices Followed by Declines—Considerable Realizing at the Outside Prices of the Week—Larger Hog Receipts—New Speculative Buying Cautions—Good Distributions of Meats—Conservative Takings of Lard—Fairly Full European Consignments—Slow Demands From the United Kingdom and Continental Markets.**

There was an almost steady advance in the prices of the hog products up to Tuesday of this week. The turn then came on taking profits; Wednesday's market showed substantial declines, and there were easier prices on Thursday.

Nevertheless there has been a considerable advance in the trading market from the low basis of about six weeks since, or, say May 21, when July pork was at \$10.95, September do. at \$11.20, July lard at \$6.25, September do. at \$6.40, July ribs at \$6.32 and September do. at 6.52. The high point, on Tuesday of this week, showed \$13.07 for July pork, \$13.35 for September do., \$7.15 for July lard, \$7.32 for September do., \$7.52 for July ribs, and \$7.80 for September do. In other words, the advance in six weeks had been \$2.12@2.15 for pork, 90@92 points for lard, and 12@128 points for ribs. By Wednesday's trading there was a loss on the outside prices of 25 to 45 for pork, 10 to 17 points for lard, and 7 to 17 points for ribs.

While there had been no marked speculative

animation to the market on the part of outsiders, yet there had been enough general speculation to warrant carrying the market most of the time to a stronger basis, especially in consideration of the moderate receipts of hogs.

And while the receipts of hogs have been somewhat larger this week, at times of very fair proportions, and that they have occasioned small reactions in the prices of the products, yet on the whole the hog supplies have not been of burdensome volume and their market prices had advanced even upon days when there was a little shaking up of the prices for the products, although on Thursday there was some reaction to an easier basis to the prices for the hogs.

However conservative the cash buying of lard is, the market position of it has to be considered in connection with the late full consignments of the lard to Europe, and which, while they put enough of a supply in the foreign markets to check new demands thence at the prices in this country, yet the stocks at the West are better controlled because of the consignments and it would be easy to steer the market for the products away from any spasmodic reactions in it to easier figures.

The declining tendency which set in on Wednesday was followed by a further yielding of the prices on Thursday and chiefly because of easier prices then for hogs and a resump-

tion of efforts to take profits by which the list was spilled out, even by the packers, with sufficient urgency then to catch some stop loss orders on the part of the outsiders, and which enhanced the weakness, although the close of Thursday's market showed a reaction.

Whatever manifestations of weakness there are to the market conditions at this writing, they are in line with late expectations of reactions from bullish movements, in the belief then that the time was too soon for exhibitions of permanent spurt condition, and, as well, from the opinion that there was likely to be reactions from strong prices immediately with some increase of the late order of small hog receipts, however that it was improbable that the hog receipts would be of especially large volume, however increased they were likely to be for the next few weeks.

But markedly lower prices from the late outside trading basis for the products are not counted upon as among the probabilities, but rather the general opinion seems to be that after a moderate setback from the late trading basis for them that the position is likely to be taken hold of again for stronger prices, and because of the belief that there will be before long greater desire to sell the September and October options, and which would be possible only on revived conditions of the market prices.

That the late rising tendency for hog products, notably for lard, was stimulating mar-

# THE W. J. WILCOX

## LARD AND REFINING COMPANY

NEW YORK  
OFFICES: 27 Beaver Street

Refiners of the Celebrated  
Wilcox and Globe Brand

PURE  
REFINED  
LARD



# CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep  
Felts, Tallow, Bones.  
Wool Puller and  
Tallow  
Renderers | Manufacturer of  
Page's Perfected  
Poultry Food

kets for all of the associated products was noticeable in the increasing trading in compound lard, by which it has been possible to get better prices, and particularly as raw materials cost the compound makers more money. The oleo stearine, while more freely taken by the compound makers, is not actively so, although 1,000,000 pounds of it were sold at Chicago at 7c., which is a clean advance of ½c., and the New York market now begins to talk 7c. for the product, while it could probably get 6¾c. and perhaps 7c., while hardly more than a fortnight since its price in New York was at 6¼c. And the late advance in cotton oil prices is fairly well sustained because primarily of the late lard position and its effect upon compound makers' consumption of it, although the compound makers are, as yet, showing only moderately increased demands for the cotton oil; but the bleaching grades of the oil are offered with more reserve, especially at the West, except at decidedly improved prices. Moreover the tallow market has been affected latterly to firmness, and activity on soapmakers' demands and largely as the soapmakers had confidence from the hog products situation, although the tallow market is now quiet and perhaps supported with more difficulty. The late cotton oil market is about ½c. lower, while oleo stearine has sold in New York at 6¾c.

The Chicago stocks of the hog products on July 1 had shown a substantial increase as concerns lard, moderately so of ribs, while of the general meat supply they were, on the whole, reduced. The lard stock was 124,284 tcs., regular, against 96,290 tcs. June 1; 27,008 tcs. other lard, against 18,900 tcs. June 1; 21,900,000 lbs. short ribs, against 18,900,000 lbs. June 1; 49,537 bbls. pork, against 52,752 bbls. June 1.

The home distributions of meats are very good, especially to the South, however careful the buyers appear to be in taking lard beyond actual needs of it.

In New York there has been a moderate export business in pork at firm prices, with sales of 350 bbls., mess, at \$14.25@14.75; 200 bbls. short clear at \$14.50@15; 150 bbls. family, \$14@14.50. Western steam lard has a slow export demand, and is quoted at \$7.20 in a nominal way. City steam is hard to buy under \$6.75. Compound lard meets with a fair sale and quoted at 6@6½c. for car lots. In city meats a good demand for pickled bellies with prices stronger; sales of 115,000 lbs. pickled at 8@8¼c. for 14 lbs. ave., 8¼@8½c. for 12 lbs., 9@9½c. for 10 lbs., 8¾@9c. for smokers; 4,500 loose pickled shoulders at 6½@6¾c. and 3,500 loose pickled hams at 9½@10½c.; green bellies, loose, 12 lbs. ave., 9c. and green hams, 2 lbs., 9½c.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports: 3,611 bbls. pork, 8,889,023 lbs. lard, 10,813,484 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year. 2,127 bbls. pork, 9,337,489 lbs. lard, 10,687,860 lbs. meats.

**BEEF.**—The market has a strong tone without further change in prices on a moderate distributing business and quiet English demand. City extra India mess, \$14@15; barreled, mess, \$8; packet, \$9; family, \$10.



# "ABC"

SYNONYMOUS  
WITH  
**STRENGTH**  
**DURABILITY**  
**EFFICIENCY**  
IN  
**Ventilating Fans**

**FANS AND BLOWERS**  
For All Purposes

## American Blower Company

### DETROIT

#### NEW YORK

#### CHICAGO

#### LONDON

## HIDES AND SKINS

(Shoe and Leather Reporter.)

### CHICAGO.

Native steers, spready.....	— @12¼
Native steers, heavy.....	— @11¼
Native steers, light.....	— @10¼
Texas steers, heavy.....	— @13
Texas steers, light.....	— @12
Texas steers, ex. light.....	— @11
Butt-branded steers.....	10¼ @10½
Colorado steers.....	10¼ @11
Native cows, over 55 lbs.....	10¼ @10½
Native cows, under 55 lbs.....	10¼ @10½
Branded cows.....	— @10¼
Native bulls.....	8¼ @ 9
Branded bulls.....	— @ 8
Pates, per 100 lbs.....	— @8½
Trimnings, per 100 lbs.....	— @75
No. 1 heavy steers.....	9¼ @ 9½
No. 2 heavy steers.....	8¼ @ 8½
Side-branded steers, flat.....	8½ @ 9
Side-branded cows, flat.....	7¼ @ 8¼
No. 1 heavy cows.....	9 @ 9¼
No. 1 buff hides.....	9 @ 9¼
No. 1 ex. light hides.....	9¼ @ 9½
No. 2 buff hides.....	— @ 8¼
No. 1 bulls.....	— @ 8
No. 1 calfskins.....	13 @13½
No. 1 kips.....	10½ @11
Deacon skins, each.....	67½ @67½
Slunks, each.....	40 @60
Horsehides, each.....	3.70 @3.75

### Sheep Pelts.

Green salted pelts packer lambs.....	85 @ 90
Green salted packer sheep.....	1.40 @1.80
Green salted packer shearlings.....	90 @ 95
Green salted country pelts.....	1.25 @1.75
Dry pelts, Montana, butchers' full wooled.....	13 @ 14
Dry pelts, Utah, butchers' full woolled.....	12 @ 13
Dry pelts, Wyoming, butchers' full wooled.....	12 @ 13
Dry pelts, Colorado and New Mexico, butchers' fair run.....	11 @ 12
Dry flint shearlings, good stock.....	11 @ 12
Dry flint shearlings, damaged.....	3 @ 7
Dry murrains, Montanas and Utahs.....	13 @ 14
Dry murrains, Colorados.....	12 @ 13

### BOSTON.

#### Dry—Selected.

California.....	21 @25.19 @—
Southern.....	13 @14
San Antonio.....	18 @—
Texas.....	21 @25.17 @17½

#### Salted.

Brighton, abattoir steers.....	9¼ @—
Brighton, abattoir steers.....	8½ @—
Brighton, abattoir cows.....	8¼ @—
New England cows, green.....	6¼ @ 6½
New England cows, salted.....	8¼ @—
New England steers, salted.....	90 @—

#### Wet Salted.

Southern.....	35 @40. 7¼ @ 8¼
Texas ox and cow.....	90 @70. 7¼ @ 7½
Western cows.....	9¼ @ 9½
Western seconds.....	8¼ @—
Extremes.....	9¼ @ 9½
Extremes seconds.....	8¼ @—

Dairy.....	90 @ 95
4 to 5 lbs.....	80 @ 85
5 to 7 lbs.....	1.00 @1.00
7 to 9 lbs.....	1.30 @1.35
9 to 12 lbs.....	1.60 @1.65
12 to 16 lbs.....	1.85 @1.95
16 to 25 lbs.....	2.15 @2.25

### Calfskins.

4 to 5 lbs.....	90 @ 95
5 to 7 lbs.....	80 @ 85
7 to 9 lbs.....	1.00 @1.00
9 to 12 lbs.....	1.30 @1.35
12 to 16 lbs.....	1.60 @1.65
16 to 25 lbs.....	2.15 @2.25

### NEW YORK.

#### Selected.

City natives—60 lbs. and over.....	11 @—
City butt-brands—60 lbs. and over.....	10¼ @10¼
City Colorados—60 lbs. and over.....	10¼ @10¼
City bulls—all weights.....	8¼ @ 9
City cows—all weights.....	9¼ @ 9½

#### City Calfskins.

5-7.....	1.15
7-9.....	1.45
9-12.....	1.70

#### Country Calfskins.

5-7.....	95 @1.00
7-9.....	1.25 @1.30
9-12.....	1.55 @1.60

**Read Page 48**

FOR

# BARGAINS

OR IF YOU HAVE

## SOMETHING

TO

## SELL



# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The market may be regarded as a fairly steady one, without absolute change in prices from the basis of the previous week's trading, although there is some disposition to ask a little more money than these on the part of the city melters, while some out-of-town lots have been had at a trifle less money than made in the previous week.

There is little doubt but that if demands were at all urgent this week for supplies that sellers would get a further advantage as to prices on city hogsheds. But that as it is, in the rather narrowed business from the holiday period and the fact that many buyers temporarily satisfied wants a week or so since, that the best showing of the market as to prices is that the feeling among sellers is steady, while buyers are not responding to it and that they have secured some outside lots at easier prices.

So far as concerns the New York city tallow in hogsheds there is not much to be had at once, although through next week the offerings will probably enlarge. There was a willingness to pay 4½c. for the city in hogsheds and at least 4¼c. is asked; and for the city, in tierces, 4½c. is bid and 4½c. asked. The city edible is at 5c. But on the receipt of the news of an easier English market and the quiet order of demand the market became slacker.

The home soapmakers are picking up country-made tallow chiefly, and seem to absorb the offerings of it promptly, while when they can get a nice lot pay full late prices, although there are some ordinary prime lots that are occasionally sold from dock rather than to store them, which go at somewhat irregular and easy prices.

There is for the nice tierced tallow some out-of-town demand and a little further inquiry from the West for it, as it pays to take it at the West, where the markets are relatively above those prevailing at the Eastern markets, however quieter they are for the week.

The export demand does not amount to much, although there is steadily a little supply moving to the other side and comprising low grades, as well as of the prime and edible qualities.

The London sale was at 3d.@6d. decline, with 400 casks sold out of 1,000 casks offered.

In a general way the tallow position may be looked upon as follows: That supplies are not excessive at any point, as the absorption of the tallow had been liberal; that the consumption of beef fats generally is enlarging a little by the compound makers, and that the soapmakers' consumption has become more important than it was latterly; that the productions are not more than sufficient to meet home wants, and that if the consumption continues of the present volume that market conditions should not settle much, however that it looks more in the buyers' favor. But that a good deal depends as to the security of the

lard market, which latterly, in its developed firm position, started up the compound lard business, and as well gave more confidence to all other fat positions, but which could be, of course, turned the other way at the pleasure of speculators, however confident of firmness the tone had been from the moderate receipts of hogs, and notwithstanding the fact that the stocks of the lard had increased at the packing points. There was a reaction to lower prices at mid-week for lard. A favorable point to the tallow market, however, is the closer prices than usual of cotton oil to the beef fat and which should interfere with the soapmakers' consumption of the former and keep it more to tallow. But July is usually dull month in the tallow market.

The Chicago market is at 5c. for loose prime packers, 5½c. for tierced do., 4½c. asked for city renderers in tierces.

**OLEO STEARINE.**—The asking price of 6½c. had been more freely paid several days since, and it is now further bid in New York and 7c. is asked where the supplies have been reduced by sales of 500,000 lbs. at 6½c.

Other sales are rumored at very close to 7c., with 500,000 pounds taken at 6½c. And where most of the pressers have only moderate holdings, however that there is understood to be one important holding here, which is held with confidence at the higher price. It may be said, however, that the trading from the compound makers is more to protect actual needs than to buy ahead, and that they are averaging cost on some other holdings, while they rather neglect the steadily increasing supplies at the West, which have been of a large order for some time, although the West has managed to sell a few moderate quantities, in all 350,000 lbs. at 6½c., ½½c. and 6¼c., and afterwards fully 1,000,000 lbs. sold in Chicago at 7c., but this latter is understood not to have gone to a compound maker. There would seem to be a clean ½c. advance in prices for the week, while at the close there is increasing demand in New York.

The pressers generally are quite firm in

their views, and as they are helped by the late steadily increasing compound lard business through the rather firm position of the lard market.

**LARD STEARINE.**—A strong market at about 8c., with demand from the lard refiners, whose business in refined lard is of a very moderate order.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—Important trading waits the new crop oil season. Nominal prices are 4¼@5c. per pound.

**LARD OIL.**—There is a good deal of irregularity to the prices of prime, covering city and Western lots to a higher basis, ranging from 55@58c. without much trading.

**GREASE.**—Exporters are doing more in low grades, and the home soapmakers are somewhat freer buyers. The market has a firm undertone. Yellow quoted at 3¼@3½c.; house, 3¼@3½c.; bone, 3¼@4½c.; B white, 4¼c.; A white, 4¼c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—More demand for yellow than for white and the prices are nearer for the two grades. Supplies are moderate—yellow quoted at 4¼@4½c.; white at 4¼c.

**OLEO OIL.**—Trading for the present does not amount to much in the Dutch markets. The prices vary little. Rotterdam quotes 43 @44 florins. In New York choice at 7½c.; prime at 6½c.; low grades, 5½c.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—A strong market and somewhat freer consumption. Ceylon, spot, 6½@6¾c.; do., near arrival, 6¼c.; August to October shipment, 5¾c. bid; Cochin, spot, 7c.; August to October shipments, 6¾c. nominal.

**PALM OIL.**—Fairly firm market with a little better demand. Red quoted at 5½@5¾c.; Lagos, 6c. To arrive, or at least to lay down here, red is quoted at 5¼@5½c.

**CORN OIL.**—There is a good home consumption, with \$3.50 bid for car lots and up to \$3.80 asked for small lots.

**NEATFOOT OIL.**—Trading is confined to small lots, with prices somewhat unsettled: 20 cold test, 95@96c.; 30 do., at 84@85c.; 40 do., at 64@65c.; prime, 50c.; dark, 44@46c.

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## COTTONSEED OIL

### WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

**Increasing Consumption — Demands From Compound Makers Slightly Increased—Steadily Growing Business in Compound Lard—Prices Little Changed—Undertone Easier.**

The variations to prices are light and somewhat unimportant, but there is observed a steadily increasing consumption of held stocks of manufacturers of the oil, but no very marked improvement in the demands from the large compound makers, either at the West or in New York, although some small demands which, however, are not, as yet, at all general, by the West, yet are somewhat urgent at steady prices from sources that need the bleaching oil for the larger compound lard business. Outside of this little increase of demand the position is a dull one and the market easy at the decline of  $\frac{1}{2}$  to 1 for the week.

We have noticed in our reviews for two or three weeks the gradual enlarging of the compound lard business, and as it was steadily stimulated by the tone of the pure lard market, but that the compound makers had failed to take hold of the unsold cotton oil offerings at all freely. The small increase of demand this week from special sources is some encouraging for the bleaching grade of the oil.

It had seemed, however, a question of a little while when, with continued support of the lard market that buying of cotton oil by the compound makers, some of them, would be compelled, however that there were other sources of compound makers consumption of the oil that could hold off the market for a protracted period, even with a more materially enlarged compound lard business than that noted at present. But the fairly firm position of the lard market gave way to depression at mid-week, and on Wednesday there was enough of a reaction in it to lower prices to enhance the feeling of uncer-

tainty concerning its outcome, although we regarded the decline in the lard market on Wednesday as on a desire of the packers to take profits and shake out "longs" and look for reactions after a little while to decidedly stronger prices.

The cotton oil market must be looked at from the fact that there had been for many weeks complete inaction on the part of the compound makers, in buying the oil, and whereby it had been possible for cotton oil to settle to the late low prices, and that the late slightly growing demands for the oil from the compound makers threw the market position for it temporarily to a steadier trading basis, from which, at the present writing, it is weakening because of the reaction in lard.

It was not expected that the pure lard market would be at once materially higher; but that it had fairly good support, until mid-week, and that the conclusion was that it was not likely to get materially lower, formed a fairly good inference that the compound lard business would keep along in better volume than it had for some weeks before; and it now holds the enlarged business, despite the reaction in lard.

It is considered that the compound lard prices are reasonably low, standing as they do at 6@6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., as against the prices of pure lard, and that distributors of the lards who had been for a long time conservative buyers of them are now compelled to re-supply with either one or the other of the lards, while they are taking a little more to the compounds than the pure lard, and as influenced, in some degree, by the fair difference in the trading prices.

But it must be said that there are no prospects of at once marked enlivenment to the cotton oil position, but only that it is prevented from very materially declining by the increased home consumption, with hopes that the compound makers will soon buy the oil;

also that through the feature of increased consumption the prices are fairly well supported at the small decline rather than that the traders in the oil feel that the market is likely to do better in the next few days, whatever the latter part of July and August may bring about in the way of stronger prices, except as the bleaching grade may sell somewhat above the prices made latterly on the little better demand for it, as Chicago asks up to 30c. for it, in tanks, and has paid, it is reported, 29c., while other Western sources are reported to have paid 28@28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. for prime yellow, in tanks, and have bid 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. f. o. b. for loose in New Orleans. It is understood that about 40 tanks have been sold at the prices of 28@28 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and at 29c. to the sources referred to.

There seems a disposition to place more reliance upon market conditions for the near future, and perhaps into August than for the distant supply of the new crop oil; it is because of this conclusion that the traders are watching very closely the developments of the compound lard business and the consequent consumption of the current supplies of oil, and which could easily be used up under activity of demands from the compound makers and soapmakers, but would prove a drag upon market conditions unless the lard market is a good deal stimulated, by which the movements in competing prod-later deliveries, whatever firmer price may rule on some of these later deliveries before September is reached, although, of course, in the event of unfavorable cotton crop advices through July and August the sentiment could wholly change. And because of the more doubt expressed by the trade of the September delivery when the month is reached, and on account of the cotton crop promises, it is noticed that the September delivery is not holding as much above the August delivery as before; indeed, that they are nearly alike in price, while there seems, just now, more

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hope, from the trading in August than in September as to strengthening of prices.

While there is at present a promise of a very large cotton crop yet there are no hopes of an early one in the Southeast sections, except in Alabama; and indeed Texas is about the only source just now counted upon for an early rapid marketing of the crop. Expectations are of a much earlier supply of the cotton oil from Texas than had in the previous year, because of the flattering prospects of the cotton crop in that State.

Therefore, the trade feeling seems to be that buying will become as conservative as possible of the oil in September; however it may be fairly good in August, if the present cotton crop prospects hold out fairly well, and that if a large cotton crop is probable in September, as at present, that the prices of oil will then have less consideration by the mill interests than the prices of seed, as it would be natural in the event of a large cotton crop and an abundance of seed to figure upon the outcome for next season of low-priced oil and the necessity of getting seed prices upon a proper basis with it.

But there are at least three months ahead consumption of the supplies of the oil now held, to be added to only by such quantities of the oil as Texas may be able to market in September; and indeed it would be nearly four months before there could be an abundance for the consumption of the oil could be quickened. Nevertheless a better oil market is looked for after the present temper is over if the lard market holds up fairly well, and before the August delivery is reached; indeed a stronger market may come for the oil in a very few days.

It goes almost without saying that if the

cotton crop materializes to present promises of a large volume of it that it would be undesirable to carry over any of the old crop oil.

And it may be further said that there are marked trade hopes of a large new cotton crop, an abundance of seed and sufficiently low prices for the seed products in the coming season to give the foreign markets a chance to work freely upon supplies of the products here, as well as to materially increase the home consumption whereby there would be greater satisfaction all around in the trading.

And at certain easy prices for the cotton oil which have not prevailed in the last two seasons there would be reason to look for active competition in the coming season with the other soap oils in the European markets. Of course, a good, full corn crop is needed, in connection with a large cotton crop, to have prices for fats all around satisfactorily arranged for the much larger business in the oil which the traders now assume as a probable outcome of the new year's business.

The current supplies of the cotton oil do not have much attention of the soapmakers because the prices for them are too close to those for tallow. The tallow markets over the country have not changed for the week, but they are held quite firmly; there is less doing in them, but this is because the soapmakers got well supplied for awhile in their late full buying; by the time the melters make another accumulation of the tallow there is every prospect of revival of demands for it unless something unexpected happens to the lard market. The compound makers are buying the beef fats a little more freely, yet not extensively; they have taken some

edible tallow at 5c. per lb., and about 500,000 lbs. oleo stearine, in New York, at 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., while the price of the stearine has jumped to 7c. asked, which latter is fully  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. above the quotation a couple of weeks since; nevertheless, there is a huge supply of the stearine at the West, and the large compound makers let it alone, and this would show that the compound lard business is not, as yet, active enough to make the compound makers especially nervous concerning getting supplies of raw materials, although after sales in Chicago of about 350,000 lbs. of the stearine at 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. to 6 $\frac{3}{4}$ c., one buying source there outside of the large compound makers took 1,000,000 lbs., an advance to 7c. The tallow market in New York stands at 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. bid for city, hhds., with little offered and 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. asked for it, and 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid for city in tierces, with 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ c. asked. While at Chicago the prime packers tallow, in tierces, is at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., and the city renderers there at 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. asked. Cotton oil, which remains practically at 30c. per gallon, equals a little more than 4c. per pound. The English market for tallow declined at the sale on Wednesday 3d. @ 6d., with less demand, and only 400 casks sold out of the 1,000 casks offered.

The deliveries of the cotton oil on July contracts in New York are being made steadily, moderately; of the about 15,000 bbls. due on these contracts about 6,000 to 7,000 bbls. have thus far been delivered, and cooerage is now being more freely had which will make the deliveries on the contracts more extensive. They seem to be well taken care of as they come out, and some of them are being shipped, while the probabilities are that they will be fairly well absorbed.

There is little new demand for export, as

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COMPOUND LARD.

DALLAS, TEXAS.

the recent prices has carried the market above views of foreign markets for near delivery oil, while the desire to buy new crop oil would not for the near future be important.

Thursday's market showed a further slight decline in prices in New York and dulness.

There was a little export demand for prime yellow for the October, November and December deliveries, however quiet it is for the nearer deliveries, with offers to sell these late deliveries at 30c., but most bids less than that, although unquestionably the late somewhat improved market positions for all edible oils in Europe is starting the little interest thence here for these late deliveries. There are, however, larger offerings for the new crop deliveries than buyers care to figure upon.

The lard market has developed about in line with previously expressed opinions concerning it; it ruled strong for several days, without a permanently bullish exhibit, and at mid-week went on a downward move, so that by the advances and declines it does not get much away from the old moderate advance in its prices; and there is emphasized the point that a permanent bullish movement in the product was not probable at once, although there is some belief that before July closes that the market will be worked better and possibly that efforts then will be made to more freely sell September and October options. That the lard market can be easily handled was shown especially at mid-week when, with hog supplies moderate, and their prices 5@10c. higher, the hog products were sent sharply downward. The erratic lard market makes the cash business in it very moderate and diverts some portion of the trading to compound lard. While notwithstanding the rather large consignments of the lard to Europe the fact remains that the stock of it at the packing points steadily enlarges, and from a statistical consideration of

the market it is in poor shape, however easy it would be from a speculative standpoint to advance it at any time, while a bullish movement in it is expected.

The sales in New York since our previous review have been: at the close of the previous week, 500 bbls. prime yellow, July delivery, at 30½c.; 500 bbls. do., September, at 31½c., with the close then at 31c. asked for July, 31½c. asked for August, 32c. asked for September and bidding ½c. less.

Monday, holiday.

On Tuesday, early in the day, 30½c. bid for July, 31c. bid for August, 31½c. for September and late sales of 500 bbls. July at 30½c., and 200 bbls. August at 31c.

On Wednesday, early in the day, July offered at 30½c. Sales 200 bbls. September at 31½c., and 1,000 bbls. do., at 31c., and later there were 600 bbls. more of September sold at 31c., while July was further offered at 30½c., and August at 31c. asked, with bidding ½c. less.

On Thursday the market was rather quiet and easier with July offered at 30c. and 29½c. bid, August at 30c. bid and 30½c. asked, and September at 30c. bid and 31c. asked. Winter yellow, 33@34c.; white at 33@34c.

#### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

The most interesting feature during the past week has been the July deliveries, which the trade has watched very closely. It is estimated that the total deliveries to be made were some 30,000 barrels, of which, however, about 5,000 barrels have been bought back, leaving a total of about 25,000 barrels. Only 2,500 barrels of this total quantity were tendered on the 1st of July, confirming the opinion we had in regard to same, and since then some 5,000 barrels more have been tendered, leaving about 17,000 barrels still to be ten-

dered. So far, most of the oil tendered has gone for export, and there has been no pressure. Quite a considerable portion of the remaining oil, however, will no doubt have to go into store to be used on August and September contracts which have been sold against holdings of July, and the parties holding the oil will probably be glad to extend the time of delivery until later months even by paying a premium so as to avoid the heavy storage charges and in such a way the short interest in July may probably not be felt as much as expected.

It is true that offerings of oil are not plentiful, and sales are only reluctantly made. In most cases the oil costs the buyer considerably more than the present market value, and he naturally dislikes to take the loss. On the other hand, however, the demand is comparatively slack. Europe, who has been

(Continued on page 42.)

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## CHICAGO SECTION



On Monday (July 4th) there was no session of the Board of Trade and no livestock market.

There's a "cinch" for a good all-round brush concern, full of business and with the lid off, to walk into the Stock Yards and clean up the whole place. This is "straight goods."

Libby, McNeill & Libby will out-Heinz Heinz and will put up that other 'steenth variety, the name of which can be had on application to Fred Johnson, the human sponge, Drover's Journal office.

We must beg Mr. Keevil's pardon for mentioning his name in our last issue, and beg to state we won't do it again. Alphonso says: "If I have as good business last week as I have next, I'm a son of a gun, that's what I hope."

Rice Bros.' paper, The Stockman's Advisor, has a frontispiece which is reminiscent of another city girl, who, upon seeing a flock of chickens "rush to cover" under Mother Hen, remarked: "My, how does she nurse such a large family?"

George M. Sterne & Son have leased their warehouse at 19th and Clarke streets to the Hartmann Furnishing Company, and have rented a warehouse at Nos. 42-44 East Lake street, which location is much better suited to their business. Their general offices are at the same old place, the Rialto Building.

Last month's receipts of hogs at the Chicago Stock Yards were the second smallest since last October, or 577,138. Last April only 558,122 were received. While the June total was so comparatively small, the average weight for the month was the heaviest of the year, or 221 lbs., against 214 lbs. for May, 231 lbs. for June, 1903, and 223 lbs. for June, 1902.

Geo. M. Stedman, of the Stedman Foundry and Machine Works, Aurora, Ind., visited our Chicago office during the week. This concern, aside from a big domestic business, has shipped to Buenos Ayres and Melbourne, Australia, complete fertilizer outfits within the past month. Disintegrators, mixers, screws, pulverizers, etc., necessary to a complete factory.

To be candid, there is "nothing doing" in the yards, no births, marriages or deaths—nothing but a rumored strike. Messrs. Brown, Comstock, Parkhurst and Watry, the Hammond quartette of purchasing agents, may be booked as pulse normal and no oxhidement noticeable. W. B. Davies has slipped another

hair, which leaves an unbalanced account of six on one side and five on the other. However, he has not boasted a full team in a long time.

General Manager Leonard, of the Union Stock Yards & Transit Co., states that they have spent in one year, to date, \$350,000 in improvements. The water system has been completely reconstructed, new pumps and machinery installed in the power house, reservoirs increased to five times former capacity, a new system of water columns erected for switch engines, increased facilities for watering stock, new chutes, sheds and pens, making it possible to handle larger receipts than ever recorded in half the time heretofore required, and much more satisfactorily generally. The company will spend about \$75,000 in further improvements this summer.

Daniel E. Brush, one of the oldest commission merchants at the Union Stock Yards and a charter member of the Chicago Board of Trade, died suddenly one day last week while playing billiards with Gustav Krauss, proprietor of a billiard room at 3834 State street. Mr. Brush was 75 years old and had lived in Chicago more than half a century. He was born in New York State, and came West in 1851, settling in Chicago in the fall of that year. He usually was first to arrive at his office in the Exchange building, having through all his life followed the old maxim, "Early to bed and early to rise." Mr. Brush celebrated his golden wedding anniversary a few months ago. Besides a widow he leaves two sons and a daughter.

James D. Standish, secretary and treasurer of the National Packing Company, has retired from active service with that company, as it necessitated his continued absence from his family in Detroit. His associates in the company presented him with an elaborate chest of silver last week.

With the retirement of Mr. Standish, one of the oldest packers in Chicago disappears from active business life. Mr. Standish was associated with George H. Hammond in the early seventies and eighties, and when the National Packing Company was organized he was made secretary and treasurer. Mr. Standish will go to Detroit, where he has always maintained his residence, and where he has large financial interests.

Rudolph is in Kansas City defying the Kaw to do its liverwurst—it's done its darnwurst already yet. John Grassell has returned, sporting a trifle darker complexion as a result of hobnobbing with the Chippewas and defying old Sol. Charles Cone is preparing to invade the polar regions, the solar having lost all in-

fatuation for him. Charley Connor says "the gang," not satisfied with selling him a gold brick and clouds and things, want him to pay for the hole which comes with the pipe he has been purchasing. S. S. Conway figures the advent of triplets in his territory would cause no comment unless they had curly hair, could play golf and polo and run an auto through a freight train without batting an eye or waking up the engineer or derailing the conductor.

A decrease of 35,360 cattle, compared with June of 1903, was noted in Chicago arrivals last month, while hog receipts decreased 99,825 and sheep increased 8,853, with the total carloads of all classes increasing 3,922. While a decrease was noted in cattle receipts compared with a year ago, arrivals showed a big increase compared with June of 1902, when receipts were but 204,000, though hog receipts were the smallest for June since 1895, when but 556,000 arrived, while sheep receipts of 332,442 were the largest on record for June, says the Drover's Journal. There was a big increase in shipments of all but cattle during the month. The number of hogs sent to Eastern and other points being 105,838, against but 99,547 in June a year ago, while sheep shipments increased 14,505, and a total increase of 1,010 was noted in the number of carloads of stock shipped out.

In the first six months of 1904 there was a decrease of 21,195 cattle compared with arrivals in 1903, the total standing 1,570,707, against 1,591,902 a year ago, while hog receipts gained 239,652 and sheep 228,279, with an increase of 590 in the total number of carloads of stock arriving. All branches of the trade showed big increases in the shipments for the first half of the year, cattle shipments being 58,448 larger than in 1903, while hogs were 375,984 larger and sheep increased 259,506, with a total increase of 6,587 in the number of carloads of livestock shipped.

### NAVY'S BIG BUTTER ORDER.

The United States Navy has often been accused of being a shrewd business concern. Butter is now very low, as compared with its usual price. The Navy has taken advantage of the market and is buying tons of butter. The Navy has let contracts for 550,000 lbs. of creamery butter. That amounts to 275 tons. An Iowa plant at Sioux City will make 250,000 lbs. of it, and one at Monticello, Ia., 100,000 lbs. Iowa thus gets 350,000 lbs. of the contract. The other 200,000 lbs. will be churned in Pennsylvania. The whole lot must be made by the end of this week, packed in 3-lb. tins, sealed, placed in sawdust and kept in cold storage for Uncle Sam until needed at Brooklyn or San Francisco. It must grade above 93 and have less than 15 per cent. of water. It is a big order.

## WORLD'S FAIR STOCK PRIZE LIST.

The extended and complete classification of prizes for the Live Stock Department of the St. Louis Exposition, just received from Chief Charles F. Mills, is considered by eminent authorities as complete and a creditable standard for the new century. This large and imposing volume, when compared with the previous compilations of like character, makes as much more favorable a record for the Universal Exposition as the exhibits in all the departments now assembled at St. Louis excel displays made at former world's fairs. Colonel Charles F. Mills, now chief, and Mr. Coburn, whose distinguished services prompted the Exposition to recently appoint him honorary chief of the Department, have made the following announcement in the final edition of the prize list:

"The Universal Exposition of 1904 will provide accommodations and opportunity at St. Louis for complete displays of the useful recognized breeds of domestic animals and fowls and their exhibition and judging to the best advantage, without charge for entries, stalls or pens in any division.

"The wide extent of the classification, a list of prizes never before equalled in extent or generosity, together with the ample and attractive provisions intended for the comfort and exhibition of the entries, will, as a whole, be fully in keeping with the magnitude and importance of the industry to which they pertain. All these have been planned upon a scale and breadth of liberality heretofore unknown and suggest every facility for the instruction and entertainment of visitors interested in animal husbandry and its wonderful recent progress, as well as all who would know more of their reach and what they imply.

"The appropriation of \$280,000 of the Exposition money for prizes to live stock, to which have been added large sums from States and associations of breeders, makes possible and assures in each class a presentation of and a competition between the best specimens in existence—an assemblage of quality whereby will be determined the present summit level of human skill and endeavor in animal development.

"That the effort must give wholesome impetus to an advancement and resetting of breeding, feeding and Exposition standards far surpassing any heretofore attained is the earnest conviction of those who have wrought its plans and provided the ways and means for its making."

The following is a summary of the regular and special prizes offered for exhibits of live stock at the World's Fair and enumerated in the final edition of the prize list of the Exposition:

Horses .....	\$115,790.00
Cattle .....	105,106.25
Sheep .....	50,110.00
Swine .....	47,306.00
Poultry, Pigeons and Pet Stock...	22,081.00
Dogs and Cats .....	15,289.00
Southern breeding cattle .....	13,570.00
Carload lots of cattle .....	12,150.00
<b>Total Exposition and Special Prizes .....</b>	<b>381,402.25</b>
State and Provincial Prizes, etc., not included above .....	57,300.00
<b>Grand total .....</b>	<b>\$438,702.25</b>

The final edition of the prize list of the Live Stock Department of the Universal Ex-

position of 1904 will be sent to exhibitors upon application to Colonel Charles F. Mills, Chief of Department of Live Stock, World's Fair, St. Louis, Mo.

## CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, July 7.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 9½; 12@14 ave., 9½@9¾; 14@16 ave., 9½@9¾; 18@20 ave., 9¾; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 7¼@7½; 6@8 ave., 7¼@7½; 8@10 ave., 7½@7¾; 10@12 ave., 7½@7¾; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 7; 12@14 ave., 7; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., 11¼; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 9; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 9¾; 10@12 ave., 9¾; 12@14 ave., 9¾; 14@16 ave., 9¾; 18@20 ave., 9¾; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 9¼; 12@14 ave., 9; 14@16 ave., 9; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 14@16 ave., 11; 15@17 ave., 11; 16@18 ave., 11½; 18@20 ave., 11½; 20@22 ave., 11½; 22@24 ave., 11; 24@26 ave., 10¾; 26@28 ave., 10¾; 28@30 ave., 10½; No. 2 S. P. skinned hams, 12@14 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 11; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 7½; 6@8 ave., 7¼; 7@9 ave., 7¼; 8@10 ave., 7¼; 10@12 ave., 7¼; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 7¼; 10@12 ave., 7½; S. P. clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 9½; 10@12 ave., 9.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET  
RANGE OF PRICES

TUESDAY, JULY 5, 1904.

Saturday and Monday were holidays.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	7.30	7.32	7.25	7.27
Sept. ....	7.32	7.35	7.32	7.32

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	7.77	7.82	7.72	7.77
Sept. ....	7.85	7.85	7.80	7.82

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	13.30	13.35	13.10	13.22
Sept. ....	13.20	13.25	13.20	13.25

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	7.30	7.30	7.27	7.17
Dec. ....	7.32	7.35	7.32	7.22

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. ....	7.77	7.77	7.62	7.70
Oct. ....	7.80	7.82	7.70	7.75

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. ....	13.25	13.25	12.90	13.00
Oct. ....	13.25	13.25	13.00	13.00

THURSDAY, JULY 7, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. ....	7.15	7.20	7.10	7.17
Oct. ....	7.20	7.22	7.20	7.22

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. ....	7.65	7.70	7.60	7.70
Oct. ....	7.65	7.75	7.65	7.72

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Sept. ....	12.90	13.07	12.85	13.05
Oct. ....	13.05	13.07	13.05	13.07

FRIDAY, JULY 8.

PORK—(Per barrel)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	12.75	12.75	12.67	12.72
September .....	12.97	13.05	12.85	12.92

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	7.05	7.05	6.92½	6.95
September .....	7.17	7.17½	7.05	7.10

RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July .....	7.47	7.47	7.40	7.42
September .....	7.67	7.67½	7.60	7.65

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 27 .....	17,154	571	33,652	16,386
Tuesday, June 28 .....	3,206	3,206	15,142	10,251
Wednesday, June 29 .....	23,077	1,177	29,781	14,150
Thursday, June 30 .....	7,352	1,088	20,060	13,795
Friday, July 1 .....	1,081	309	15,353	5,273
Saturday, July 2 .....	500	150	8,000	2,000

Totals .....	53,452	7,141	121,988	61,894
Totals previous week .....	63,362	8,556	118,280	84,436
Cor. week 1903 .....	67,065	6,983	103,647	76,678
Cor. week 1902 .....	45,855	4,858	105,282	73,943

Shipments—				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 27 .....	4,446	12	5,002	1,940
Tuesday, June 28 .....	2,688	69	3,320	2,700
Wednesday, June 29 .....	3,211	11	3,542	286
Thursday, June 30 .....	4,972	15	2,579	3,445
Friday, July 1 .....	4,554	28	3,942	2,380
Saturday, July 2 .....	500	...	1,300	300

Totals .....	20,371	135	20,285	13,760
Totals previous week .....	22,712	202	21,568	6,699
Cor. week 1903 .....	26,109	273	19,532	5,395
Cor. week 1902 .....	11,908	237	16,408	9,506

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets for week .....

Week ago .....	414,000
Year ago .....	402,000
Two years ago .....	320,000

Receipts of hogs for year to June 18 .....

Year ago .....	12,037,000
Two years ago .....	10,912,000
Two years ago .....	12,030,000

Receipts at six points—Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Sioux City—as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending July 2 .....	121,400	308,490	112,400
Week ago .....	144,600	301,200	153,800
Year ago .....	151,500	295,300	105,500
Two years ago .....	118,800	232,300	117,200

## CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending July 2, 1904, as follows:

Armour & Co. ....	25,100
Anglo-American .....	10,700
Continental .....	2,700
Swift & Co. ....	19,100
Hammond & Co. ....	4,000
Morris & Co. ....	7,900
Boyd Lunham .....	6,200
S. and S. ....	7,500
H. Boone & Co. ....	4,200
Roberts & Oake .....	4,300
Others packers .....	20,500

Total .....	112,200
Left over .....	2,000
Week ago .....	108,800
Year ago .....	94,000
Two years ago .....	96,400
Three years ago .....	97,000

Estimated receipts of live stock for week ending July 9, 1904:

Cattle .....	55,000
Hogs .....	120,000
Sheep .....	70,000
Average price of hogs week ending July 2 .....	\$5.05
Previous week .....	5.00
Year ago .....	5.77
Two years ago .....	7.57
Three years ago .....	6.07

Cattle.	
Choice to prime heifers .....	\$6.30@8.00
Good to choice heavy steers .....	5.65@ 6.25
Fair to good export and shipping steers .....	5.10@ 5.60
Medium beef steers .....	4.60@ 5.00
Inferior and plain steers .....	3.90@ 4.50
Good to fancy cows and heifers .....	4.10@ 5.25
Good to choice feeders .....	3.65@ 4.40
Poor to fair stockers and feeders .....	2.20@ 3.60
Fair to good cows and heifers .....	3.10@ 4.00
Good cutting and fair beef cows .....	2.30@ 3.00
Common to good canning cows .....	1.15@ 2.25
Bulls, poor to choice .....	2.00@ 4.40
Calves, common to fair .....	3.50@ 4.75
Calves, good to fancy .....	5.00@ 5.25
Corn-fed western steers .....	4.20@ 6.40
Texas bulls and grass steers .....	2.75@ 3.15
Fed Texas steers, fair to choice .....	4.40@ 5.80

Hogs.	
Good to choice heavy shipping .....	\$5.35@5.65
Good to choice butcher weights .....	5.50@ 5.60
Plain to good heavy packing .....	5.35@ 5.50
Rough to good heavy mixed .....	5.30@ 5.55
Assorted light, 160@190 lbs. .....	5.35@ 5.45
Good to choice 180@230 lb. weights .....	5.45@ 5.50
Poor to choice, 60@135 lb. pigs .....	4.70@ 5.25

Sheep.	
Good to prime native wethers .....	\$5.00@5.25
Fair to good mixed lots .....	3.75@ 4.50
Fair to prime western grass wethers .....	3.50@ 4.35
Fair to fancy ewes .....	3.40@ 4.40
Plain to good breeding ewes .....	2.75@ 3.50
Culls, bucks and tail-end stock .....	1.75@ 2.50
Shorn yearlings, good to prime .....	5.00@ 6.00
Shorn yearlings, poor to fair .....	3.25@ 4.25
Spring lambs, good to prime .....	6.25@ 7.75
Spring lambs, poor to fair .....	3.25@ 6.00

See Page 48 for  
Want & For Sale Ads.



## JUNE STOCK YARDS REPORTS

Following are statistics of receipts and disposition of live stock at various centers for the month of June, 1904, as compared with the same period last year, and the comparisons for six months to June 30:

### KANSAS CITY.

Receipts.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1904.....	123,742	100,182	76,626
June, 1903.....	34,210	116,817	15,981
Six months, 1904...	793,594	1,151,473	494,181
Six months, 1903...	675,351	999,876	507,030

Shipments.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1904.....	47,899	17,235	17,135
June, 1903.....	13,010	17,859	1,584
Six months, 1904...	230,817	.....	24,407
Six months, 1903...	206,048	.....	39,721

### Consumed in Kansas City.

June, 1904.....	77,701	181,880	57,277
June, 1903.....	16,745	93,761	12,510
Six months, 1904...	453,091	1,098,003	417,757
Six months, 1903...	398,758	969,494	406,791
Average weight of hogs: June, 1904, 208 lbs.; June, 1903, 211 lbs.			

### OMAHA.

Receipts.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1904.....	57,218	264,101	44,843
June, 1903.....	102,064	276,947	41,378
Six months, 1904...	453,329	1,355,942	695,373
Six months, 1903...	500,623	1,264,304	556,772

Shipments.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1904.....	10,690	8,874	9,763
June, 1903.....	23,549	7,761	5,224

### Consumed in Omaha.

June, 1904.....	45,891	255,483	34,134
June, 1903.....	74,858	266,878	34,673
Six months, 1904...	342,930	1,315,781	512,510
Six months, 1903...	379,467	1,248,869	426,798
Average weight of hogs: June, 1904, 233 lbs.; June, 1903, 253 lbs.			

### ST. JOSEPH.

Receipts.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1904.....	36,892	142,433	29,325
June, 1903.....	73,994	201,865	60,844
Six months, 1904...	231,973	861,647	395,409
Six months, 1903...	269,398	887,732	344,626

Shipments.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1904.....	10,449	7,038	3,483
June, 1903.....	21,217	27,063	14,037
Six months, 1904...	58,684	568	3,158
Six months, 1903...	61,938	3,046	6,226

### Consumed in St. Joseph.

June, 1904.....	26,242	135,187	24,696
June, 1903.....	52,016	174,790	44,168
Six months, 1904...	152,709	845,879	276,128
Six months, 1903...	190,185	858,342	283,738
Average weight of hogs: June, 1904, 228 lbs.; June, 1903, 238 lbs.			

### ST. PAUL.

Receipts.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1904.....	16,193	81,030	9,941
June, 1903.....	12,061	67,772	11,677
Six months, 1904...	99,886	524,254	254,802
Six months, 1903...	112,444	403,669	185,052

Shipments.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
June, 1904.....	11,356	6,924	3,594
June, 1903.....	7,609	5,067	13,677
Six months, 1904...	62,024	43,259	228,812
Six months, 1903...	68,926	20,059	154,612

### Consumed in St. Paul.

June, 1904.....	4,994	74,205	8,891
Six months, 1904...	30,787	483,585	100,015
Average weight of hogs: June, 1904, 210 lbs.			

### A TRIP TO THE PACKINGHOUSE.

My maw and my paw they took me to see a real packing house. My maw said if we chawed gum while we was there we could stand it better and wouldn't get sick and want to die with the other cattle. So we all chawed.

My paw laughed and said he bet you fifty cents there wasn't nothing at the packing house that could make him sick for a minute, but he took the gum just the same, cause maw don't let him chaw it at home or on the street car. She says the only place for a gentleman or lady to chaw gum is in your own room by yourself at 2 o'clock in the morning when the light is out and the blinds is down, and then just chaw and chaw until your jaws ache so that you won't never want to chaw no more until the next night.

But maw says, says she, that when you go to packing houses chawing gum is just as honorable as takin' medicine. She says a man can be a good citizen and chaw gum under such circumstances. So we chawed.

Well, we saw the poor cows made into porterhouse steak. The cows they cost 2½¢. a pound and the porterhouse costs 20¢., which is the reason I s'pose why all the packing house owners die in the poor house. We watched the poor, skinny cows driven in and saw the men with the big knives fix them up ready to eat. The cows would first be killed and then they would be driven along to some other men, who would do something else, and they just kept them poor cows going from one place to another.

And the blood was a runnin' thick all around and I seen maw a gittin' white.

And all of a sudden, maw says, says she, "My, it's so warm in here I b'lieve I'm a going to faint." And paw tuck her in his arms and held her head kind a steady like.

And maw says, says she, "My! ain't it awful hot, though!"

And paw says, says he, "You won't be so warm if you chaw gum. Take another piece."

And we all chawed hard, 'cause I was gittin' warm, too, and paw says, says he, a wipin' the sweat from his face, "I don't see how these men can work there it is so warm. I think I'll rest a little bit, too," and he set down on his feet and left maw to cool off by herself.

And I says to maw, "Maw, do you s'pose we air chewin' gum so hard we make ourselves warm?"

And she kind a laughed and said wasn't it awful, and wanted to know where all the blood went at.

And paw said he s'pose they make beef broth of it.

And maw said, says she, "If I thought they did I wouldn't eat any more beef broth for a month."

And paw ast the man if they saved everything from the animals after it was killed.

And he said that they did, that they kept everything in some shape or other, except the squeals of the pigs. And paw he laughed, but me and maw was a chawin' and couldn't, and he says, "How is it you don't save the squeals?"

"Because," said the man, "the packers want

to conduct their business with as little noise as possible so as not to attract much attention."

After we had walked a few miles we come to a great big vat, where there was some dirty looking stuff. We felt pretty faint by this time and we was just a chawin' as hard as we could and my paw he said he never had tasted such good gum before.

And the man said: "This in the pot is the last of the poor cows you saw."

My maw she said to him, "What is it for?"

And he said, "Oh, don't you know what that is? That scum on the top is what we make chawin' gum of."

### ICE AND REFRIGERATION.

(Continued from page 29.)

put away of which there is no record. This will show a decide increase over the storage holdings of 1903 at this date, when it was estimated that there were in the neighborhood of 110,000 packages stored.

Reports from Boston on the 1st of July give 107,390 packages, as compared with 138,473 packages on the same date last year. It is estimated that there have been stored in Chicago about 150,000 packages, and in Philadelphia about 45,000 packages. Reports from Kansas, Nebraska and Iowa and other points give the amount in the coolers as about 50,000 packages.

During the first week of July there has been a disposition to speculate, and considerable stock has gone into the coolers at the price of from 18@18½¢. Prices in New York on July 7: Creamery, extras, 18¢; do., firsts, 16@17½¢; do., seconds, 14½@15½¢; do., thirds, 13@14¢. State Dairy, tubs, extras, 17¢; do., first, 15@16¢; do., seconds, 14@14½¢.

In Boston the market during the first week in July was steady at about 18½¢. The stock in cold storage was increased by over 22,000 tubs, and the record was 107,393 tubs, as compared with 138,473 for the same time last year. In Philadelphia the market was firm at 18½¢, and the amount in cold storage was reported at 44,668 packages. In Chicago the market was firm at 17¼¢, and goods showed a tendency toward cold storage to take care of the over supply.

### HEAVIEST LIVE STOCK RECEIPTS.

Domestic trade movements covering the first five months of the current year are reported in the monthly summary of internal commerce for May by the Department of Commerce and Labor, through its Bureau of Statistics. The figures of representative movements indicate that there has, with proper exceptions, been an evident decrease in the consuming demands of the country. On the other hand some leading commercial activities continue to maintain an increase in the volume of business, in comparison with the corresponding periods of 1903.

This is the case with live stock receipts for which reports were received from leading distributing centers of the West. The five markets of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph report combined arrivals of 13,950,227 head, against 12,578,270 head in 1903 and 12,503,637 head in 1902.

## MARKET PRICES

## CHICAGO.

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Beef.

Western Cows.....	6 @ 7
Native Cows.....	7 @ 8
Western Steers.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Native Steers.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Native Steers, Medium.....	10 @ 10 1/2
Heifers, Good.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Heifers, Medium.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Hindquarters.....	2 1/2 c. over straight Beef
Forequarters.....	2 c. under

## Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks.....	6 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Cow Chucks.....	6 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boneless Chucks.....	6 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Medium Plates.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Steer Ribs.....	8 @ 9 1/2
Cow Ribs.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Steer Loin, Common.....	10 @ 11
Cow Loin, Medium.....	10 @ 11
Cow Loin, Good.....	10 @ 11
Steer Loin, Light.....	10 @ 11
Steer Loin, Heavy.....	10 @ 11
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	12 @ 13
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	10 @ 11
Strip Loin.....	8 @ 9
Serloin Butts.....	10 @ 11
Shoulder Clods.....	6 @ 7
Rolls.....	11 @ 12
Rump Butts.....	6 @ 7
Trimnings.....	5 @ 6
Shank.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Cow Ribs, heavy.....	9 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Common Light.....	7 @ 8
Steer Ribs, Light.....	10 @ 11
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	10 @ 11
Loin Ends, steer-native.....	14 @ 15
cow.....	9 @ 10

## Beef Offal.

Livers.....	3 @ 4
Hearts.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Tongues.....	12 @ 13
Sweetbreads.....	20 @ 21
Ox Tails.....	3 1/2 @ 4

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Light Carcass.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Medium Carcass.....	8 @ 9
Good Carcass.....	9 @ 10
Medium Saddles.....	10 @ 11
Good Saddles.....	11 @ 12
Medium Racks.....	5 @ 6
Good Racks.....	6 @ 7

## Veal Offal.

Brains.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Sweetbreads.....	40 @ 41
Hearts.....	5 @ 6
Livers.....	10 @ 11
Plucks.....	25 @ 26

## Lamb.

Medium Caul.....	9 @ 10
Good Caul.....	10 @ 11
Springfield Lamb.....	11 @ 12
Round Dressed Lamb.....	12 @ 13
Saddles Caul.....	12 @ 13
Saddles Springfield.....	13 @ 14
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	15 @ 16
Caul Lamb Racks.....	8 @ 9
Springfield Lamb Racks.....	8 @ 9
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	9 @ 10
Lamb Fries, per pair.....	5 @ 6

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Good Sheep.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Good Saddle.....	9 @ 10
Good Saddle.....	9 @ 10
Medium Racks.....	6 @ 7
Good Racks.....	7 @ 8
Mutton Legs.....	7 @ 8
Mutton Stew.....	5 @ 6

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Pork Loin.....	10 @ 11
Leaf Lard.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Tenderloins.....	15 1/2 @ 16
Spare Ribs.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Butts.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Hocks.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Trimnings.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Tails.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Snouts.....	2 @ 2 1/2
Pigs Feet.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Pigs Heads.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Knuckles.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Blade Bones.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Cheek Meat.....	3 @ 4
Hog Plucks.....	3 @ 4
Neck Bones.....	1 1/2 @ 2
Skinned Shoulders.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Pork Hearts.....	15 @ 16
" Kidneys.....	15 @ 16
" Tongues.....	10 @ 11
Slip Bones.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Tail.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Back.....	1 1/2 @ 2

## Dry Sausage.

Packed in 25-lb. boxes, 1/4c. per lb. extra.

Extra Fine Cervelat.....	20 1/2 @ 21
Choice H. C. ".....	18 1/2 @ 19
Fine H. C. ".....	17 1/2 @ 18

Special H. C. Cervelat.....	12 @ 13
Special B. C. ".....	12 @ 13
Western H. C. ".....	8 1/2 @ 9
Western B. C. ".....	8 1/2 @ 9
Goteborg.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Milanese Salami in Hog Casings.....	20 1/2 @ 21
Choice H. C. Milano Salami.....	19 1/2 @ 20
Choice B. C. German.....	17 @ 18
Fine B. C. ".....	16 @ 17
Special B. C. ".....	14 1/2 @ 15
Excelsior B. C. ".....	12 1/2 @ 13
Choice H. C. Arles.....	19 1/2 @ 20
Choice B. C. ".....	17 1/2 @ 18
Fine B. C. ".....	16 1/2 @ 17
Choice Arles Frisses.....	15 1/2 @ 16
Mortadella.....	17 1/2 @ 18
Landjaeger.....	17 1/2 @ 18
Holsteiner.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Farmer.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Coppa.....	17 1/2 @ 18
Lyons.....	28 @ 29

## Fresh Sausage, Etc.

Pork Link, large No. 1.....	6 @ 7
Pigmy Sausage.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Sausage Meat No. 1.....	6 @ 7
Pork Link, large No. 2.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Sausage Meat No. 2.....	6 @ 7
Frankfurts.....	6 @ 7
Special Frankfurts.....	7 @ 8
Vienna Frankfurts, 10-lb. cartons.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Polish.....	6 @ 7
Knobloch, or Garlic Sausage.....	6 @ 7
Head Cheese.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Blood Sausage.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Liver Sausage.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Leona.....	6 @ 7
Bologna in Weasands.....	6 @ 7
Bologna in Cloth Bags (paraffined).....	6 @ 7
Ham Bologna in Paraffine.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Bologna, long, round or large.....	5 @ 6
Veal Ham.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Minced Ham in Bladders (cooked).....	7 @ 8
Berlin Ham (cooked).....	7 @ 8
Prepared Ham in Cloth Sacks (cooked).....	8 1/2 @ 9
New Eng. and Ham in Cloth (cooked).....	10 @ 11
Boneless Ham.....	9 @ 10
Tongue, white.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Tongue, blood.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Boneless Pigs Feet.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Luncheon Beef.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Fresh Pigs Feet.....	3 @ 4

Spiced Pigs Feet.....	Bris. 6.50	Half Bris. 2.75	Qtr. 1.50	Kits .70
Pickled Plain Tripe.....	3.50	1.70	.90	.45
Pickled H. C. Tripe.....	5.50	2.65	1.50	.70
Fr. H. C. Tripe.....	9.00	4.25	2.25	.95
Pickled Ox Lips.....	11.50	4.75	2.50	1.05
Pickled Pigs Snouts.....	11.50	4.75	2.50	1.05

## Wholesale Smoked Meats.

Hams, 12 lbs. average.....	11 @ 12
" 14 " ".....	10 1/2 @ 11
" 16 " ".....	10 @ 11
Skinned Hams.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Cans, 6/7 lbs. average.....	8 1/2 @ 9
" 8/12 " ".....	8 @ 9
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	16 @ 17
Wide, 8/10 average, and Strip, 4/5 average.....	10 1/2 @ 11
" 10/12 " ".....	5/6 @ 6
" 12/14 " ".....	6/7 @ 7
Dried Beef Sets.....	12 1/2 @ 13
" " Insides.....	15 1/2 @ 16
" " Knuckles.....	13 1/2 @ 14
" " Outsides.....	12 @ 13
Regular Boiled Hams.....	16 @ 17
Smoked.....	16 1/2 @ 17
Boiled Picnic Hams.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	19 @ 20

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef.....	Per bbl. \$9.00
Plate Beef.....	8.50
Extra Mess Beef.....	8.50
Prime Mess Beef.....	9.00
Beef Hams.....	18.25 @ 18.50
Rump Butts.....	9.50
Mess Pork (repacked).....	13.25 @ 13.50
Clear Fat Backs.....	14.75 @ 15.00
Family Back Pork.....	16.25
Bean Pork.....	11.25

## Dry Salt Meats.

Clear Bellies, 14/16 average.....	9.00
Rib Bellies.....	8.75
Fat Backs.....	6.87 1/2
Regular Plates.....	6.75
Short Cuts.....	

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.30
2 lb. 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
4 lb. 1 doz. to case.....	4.85
8 lb. 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb. 1/2 doz. to case.....	18.00

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	3.55
4 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box.....	11.00
6 oz. jars 1/4 dozen in box.....	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb. tcs.....	8 1/2
Lard substitute, tcs.....	6 1/4
Lard compound.....	6
Barrels.....	1/4c. over tcs.
Half barrels.....	1/4c. over tcs.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lb.....	1/4c. to 1c. over tcs.
Cooking Oil, per gal.....	35c

## BUTTERINE.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color.....	@ 10
No. 2 " ".....	@ 11 1/4
No. 3 " ".....	@ 12
No. 4 " ".....	@ 13
No. 5 " ".....	@ 14
No. 6 " ".....	@ 15

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	13 1/2 @ 14
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	37 1/2 @ 38
Beef bungs, each.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Hog casings, per lb salt.....	24 1/2 @ 25
Hog bungs exports.....	5 @ 5 1/4
" " medium, each.....	5 @ 5 1/4
" " small, each.....	60 @ 65
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	Imported, medium to wide..... 90 95

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	@ 2.35
Hoof meal, per unit.....	@ 2.25
Concent. tank, 15 to 165 per unit.....	@ 2.15
Ground tank, 10 to 115 per unit.....	2.15 @ 70c.
Unground tank, 10 to 115 per unit.....	2.07 1/2 @ 10c.
Unground tank, 9 and 20% ton.....	21.00
Unground tank, 6 and 30% ton.....	14.50
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	17.50

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lb, avg. ton.....	\$27.50
Horns, black, per ton.....	25.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	30.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 38 to 40 lb, avg. ton.....	48.00
Round Shin Bones, 50 to 52 lb, avg. ton.....	60.00
Long Thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lb, avg. ton.....	90.00

## LARDS.

Prime steam, cash.....	@ 7.15
Prime steam, loose.....	6.65
Neutral.....	@ 7 1/4
Compound.....	@ 6 1/4

## STEARINES.

Oleo.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Lard.....	8 @ 9
Grease, W.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Grease, B.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Grease, Y.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Tallow.....	5 @ 5 1/4

## OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained tcs.....	@ 55
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	@ 40
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	@ 38
Oleo Oil, extra.....	@ 7 1/4
Oleo Oil No. 2.....	@ 6 1/2
Neatsfoot Oil, pure tcs.....	@ 52 1/2
Tallow.....	@ 47 @ 49

## TALLOW.

Packers' prime.....	4 1/2 @ 5
No. 2.....	3 1/2 @ 4
Edible.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
City renderers.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

## GREASE.

Brown.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Yellow.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
White, A.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Bone.....	3 1/2 @ 4
House.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
White "B".....	4 @ 4 1/4

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Borax.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Sugar.....	
Pure, open kettle.....	37 1/2
White, clarified.....	47 1/2
Plantation, granulated.....	54 1/2
Yellow, clarified.....	43 1/2

Salt.....	
Ashton, in bags, 224 lb.....	\$2.85
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lb.....	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.00
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	2.65
Casting salt, bbls, 280 lb., 2X and 3X.....	0.95

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	@ 1.30
Barrels, Oak.....	@ 1.10
" Ash.....	@ 1.00

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., in tanks.....	28 1/2 @ 29
Prime Crude, in tanks.....	28 1/2 @ 29
Butteroil, in lbs.....	32 @ 33

## NEW YORK CITY

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.90 @ 6.50
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.85 @ 5.85
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	4.10 @ 4.75
Oxen and stags.....	3.00 @ 5.25
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.90 @ 4.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	5.20 @ 5.00

## LIVE CALVES.

Live real calves, a few selected.....	100 lb @ 6 3/4
Live real calves, good to prime.....	100 lb 5 3/4 @ 6 3/4

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	5.75 @ 6.00
Hogs, medium.....	6.00 @ 6.10
Hogs, light to medium.....	5.85 @ 6.20
Pigs.....	5.90 @ 6.25
Roughs.....	5.00 @ 5.25

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, selected.....	per lb 9
Spring lambs, good to choice.....	per lb 7 @ 8
Spring lambs, culls.....	6 @ 7
Sheep, selected.....	per 100 lb 4 3/4
Sheep, medium to good.....	per 100 lb 4
Sheep, culls.....	per 100 lb 3

## DRESSED BEEF.

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	9 1/4 @ 10
Choice native, light.....	9 1/4 @ 9 3/4
Common to fair, native.....	7 3/4 @ 8 1/4

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Choice native, light.....	9 @ 9
Native, com. to fair.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	7 3/4 @ 7 3/4
Common to fair, Texan.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair heifers.....	7 3/4 @ 8
Choice cows.....	7 3/4 @ 8
Common to fair cows.....	6 @ 7 1/4
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7 3/4 @ 8
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 1/2 @ 7
Fleshy Bologna bulls.....	8 @ 6 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	11 @ 12

## DRESSED CALVES.

Calves, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Calves, good to choice, per lb.....	10 @ 11 1/4
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	9 @ 10
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	7 @ 9
Calves, country dressed, common.....	6 @ 7

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Hogs, heavy.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Hogs, 180 lb.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Hogs, 160 lb.....	7 3/4 @ 7 3/4
Hogs, 140 lb.....	7 3/4 @ 7 3/4

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring Lambs, choice.....	per lb 14 @ 14 1/2
Spring Lambs, good.....	@ 13
Spring Lambs, culls.....	10 @ 12
Sheep, choice.....	@ 9
Sheep, medium to good.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Sheep, culls.....	4 @ 5

## PROVISIONS.

## (Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lb average.....	@ 11 1/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb average.....	@ 11 1/4
Smoked hams, Heavy.....	@ 11 1/4
California hams, smoked, light.....	@ 9 1/4
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	@ 9
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@ 12
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 11
Dried beef sets.....	@ 13
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	@ 15
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 8
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@ 7 1/4

## BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	75.00
Horns.....	15.00
Worms, 7 1/4 oz. and over, steers, first quality.....	270 @ 240

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Freshwater tongues.....	50c to 75c a piece
Fresh Cow Tongues.....	35c to 50c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	16c to 18c a lb
Calves' liver.....	25c to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2c to 2 1/2c a piece
Livers, beef.....	4c to 6c a lb
Oxtails.....	5c to 7c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	10c to 15c a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10c to 12c a lb
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15c to 25c a lb
Lamb's fries.....	9c to 10c a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	12 1/4 @ 13
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	10 @ 11

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 @ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	3 @ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

## PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 75 75
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X sheep, per dozen.....	@ 3.75
Blind Ribby sheep.....	@ 3.75
Sheep, ribby.....	@ 3.12 1/2
XX lambs, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.00
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 2.00
Culls, lambs.....	@ 75

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	140.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	
Hog, American, in tes. or bbls., per lb, F.O.B.....	42
Hog, American, kegs, per lb, F.O.B.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f.o.b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.....	12
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2
Beef, bungs, piece, f.o.b. N.Y.....	6 1/4
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f.o.b. Chicago.....	35
Beef, middles, per set, f.o.b. N.Y.....	37
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 6 1/4
Beef wensands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	@ 5
Beef wensands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	2 1/4 @ 3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., white.....	19	30
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12 1/4	13 1/4
Pepper, Penang, white.....	19	20
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	16	19
Pepper, shot.....	14	
Allspice.....	8	10
Coriander.....	8 1/4	7
Cloves.....	15	20
Mace.....	35	60

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	3 1/2 @ 3 3/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Powdered.....	4 1/2 @ 5

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb .14
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.12
No. 1 calfskins, 12-14.....	each 1.50
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	.10
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/2-14 lb.....	piece 1.30
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb .12
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb .09
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lb and up.....	piece 1.90
Ticky kips, 18 lb and up.....	piece 1.40

No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lb and up.....	piece 1.60
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lb.....	piece 1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lb.....	piece 1.50
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece 1.50
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece 1.25
Ticky kips.....	piece 1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece 1.10
Branded kips.....	piece .30
Branded skins.....	piece .50

## DRESSED POULTRY.

## FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—West'n, young hens, average run.....	14 @ 15
West'n, young toms, average run.....	13 @ 14
Common.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Broilers—Phila., 3 lbs. and under to pair, per lb.....	26 @ 30
Phila., 3 1/4 to 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	22 @ 24
Pa., 3 to 4 lbs. to pair, fancy, per lb.....	24 @ 26
Fowls—Ohio & Mich., scalded, small.....	@ 11
West'n, dry-picked, av'ge run, small.....	@ 11
West'n, scalded, av'ge run, small.....	@ 11
Western, heavy.....	@ 12
Old Cocks, per lb.....	@ 7
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	2.50 @ 2.75
Mixed, per dozen.....	2.25 @ 2.37
Dark, per dozen.....	1.50 @ 1.62

## FROZEN.

Turkeys—Hens, No. 1.....	@ 19
Toms, No. 1.....	19 1/4 @ 20
Capons, per lb.....	@ 20
Broilers—dry-picked.....	17 @ 18
Scalded.....	15 @ 16
Chickens—Roasting, soft meat, fancy.....	17 @ 18
Average No. 1.....	14 @ 15
No. 2.....	10 @ 12
Ducks—No. 1.....	12 @ 13
Geese—No. 1.....	11 @ 12

## LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, nearby, per lb.....	@ 19
Fowls, per lb.....	@ 12
Roosters, per lb.....	@ 8
Turkeys, per lb.....	@ 10
Ducks, average, Western, per pair.....	70 @ 80
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Live Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 25

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

## BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.12 1/4 @ 2.15
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	2.15 @ 2.20
Bohe black, spot, per ton.....	13.50 @ 14.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.55 @ 2.60
Dried blood, West. high grade, fine ground, c. f. N. Y.....	2.75 @ 2.80
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00 @ 22.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00 @ 19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	29.00 @ 30.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00 @ 15.00
Azotine, per unit, del. New York.....	2.90 @ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.00
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	@ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalnit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95 @ 9.50
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.88 @ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80 @ 1.90
Double manure salt (48 @ 49 p. c., less than 2 1/4 p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb.....	1.09 @ 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.08 @ 2.20
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. e., per unit, S. P.....	89 @ 40



## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

## CHICAGO

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Live Stock Commission Company.)

Chicago, July 6.—CATTLE.—Receipts of cattle at Chicago last week were 53,449, against 63,362 of the previous week and 67,665 the corresponding week a year ago. Monday of this week being Independence Day business was suspended, and receipts for the first three days of this week are only 29,963, being about 14,000 less than same period a week ago. In spite of the light receipts the market has shown but very little advance. Some choice light and medium weights yesterday were 10c. higher, but the late market was weak and heavy cattle met with slow sale. The estimated receipts to-day were 18,000; the market opened strong, but after the first round the Eastern shippers had filled their orders the market became quite dull. Top cattle reached \$6.50 for four loads averaging 1,284@1,484 lbs. Several loads of prime 1,306@1,476 lb. cattle sold at \$6.25, and a liberal number of choice cattle sold from \$6@6.20. The big beef concerns in the East are reported as being heavily supplied with dressed beef. Exporters bid sparingly at \$5.80@6, and local buyers appeared to be making their purchases in a sparing fashion and not inclined to load up. The general situation does not favor any advance in the market, and should receipts show a material increase lower prices are likely to result. The bulk of the medium to good beef cattle sold from \$5.50@6; plainer kinds at \$5@5.45; inferior light killers down to \$4; distillery steers sold from \$5.65@6.05; bulls largely at \$4.40. Texas steers averaging 1,160 lbs. sold at \$4.90, and lighter sold at \$4.25@4.50. Stockers and feeders in poor demand, good kinds \$4@4.25; medium, \$3.25@4; common light stockers, \$2.25@3. Cows and heifers stronger for good corn-fed stock, others steady. Fancy cows, \$4.85@5.75; best heifers up to \$5.75. Good kind of cows and heifers at \$3.75@4.25. Bulk of the good kinds, \$2.75@3.50; canners and cutters, \$1.25@2.60; common light bulls, \$1.75@2.30; bolognas, \$2.40@2.75; butchers, \$2.90@3.25; choice heavy bulls, \$3.75@4.40. Veal calves 25c. lower; bulk, \$5.25@5.50; tops, \$5.75; common, \$2.50@4.50. Country advices indicate light supply of cattle on corn in the feed lots.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs have been moderate so far this week, and the market has been strong and somewhat higher. We had no market here on Monday, July 4, and the trade was expecting liberal receipts on Tuesday. The hogs failed to come, however, as receipts were estimated at only 19,000. Tuesday's market was active, with prices 5@10c. higher, tops selling up to \$5.62½, with the bulk of the sales at \$5.45@5.50, the average price of the day being \$5.47, the highest since March 28. Combined receipts at the eleven leading Eastern and Western markets for Tuesday were 69,600, against 76,200 a week ago, and 90,900 a year ago. To-day's receipts (Wednesday) are estimated at 20,000. The market is fairly active at prices strong to 5c. higher. Tops selling at \$5.65, with the bulk of the sales at \$5.50@5.55. The provision market is somewhat lower to-day, and as the indications point to a fairly liberal run of receipts the remainder of this week, it looks as though we might have a temporary reaction in the hog market. We do not look for any permanent decline, however, as we do not think there is a sufficient supply of matured hogs to cause any serious or permanent decline in prices. We quote to-day's market as follows: Mixed packing hogs, \$5.40@5.55; mediums and butchers, \$5.50@5.60; heavy packing grades, \$5.45@5.55; selected light hogs, \$5.45@5.55; choice heavy and selected butchers at \$5.60@5.65. Pigs at \$4.50@5.25, according to weights and quality.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep last week, 62,919; previous week, 84,436. We enjoyed a very good trade here on Tuesday and Wednesday of this week. Spring lambs are now selling higher than at any time during the past

six weeks, a great many good to choice lots going at \$7@7.50, with \$7.75 paid for several bunches prime heavy. The sheep market has shown some improvement, and heavy ewes now selling at \$3.85@4, with handy weights at \$4.25. Grass sheep are coming a little more freely from the West, and to-day's sale spring lambs from Washington at \$7.40 per cwt. is the highest price ever realized for range stock. Grass wethers sold at \$4.10@4.35; ewes at \$3.85@4. This decided raise in spring lambs will no doubt bring heavy runs the coming week, and the trade in general looks for a temporary break. Feeders are operating more extensively, while there is a very good demand for young stock of good quality, \$3.50 being paid for such.

## CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of cattle slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 2:

Chicago	32,216
Omaha	7,822
Kansas City	15,396
St. Joseph	6,300
Cudahy	427
Sioux City	514
Wichita	108
South St. Paul	1,567
Cincinnati	2,910
Louisville	1,065
Detroit	1,133
Buffalo	12,500
Denver	681

## HOGS SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of hogs slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 2:

Chicago	100,971
Omaha	58,267
Kansas City	35,271
St. Joseph	33,614
Cudahy	14,525
Sioux City	11,512

Ottumwa	11,429
Cedar Rapids	10,087
Wichita	3,255
Bloomington	1,722
South St. Paul	18,420
Cincinnati	11,701
Indianapolis	23,111
Louisville	8,340
Detroit	4,905
Buffalo	33,320
Denver	2,920

## SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of sheep slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 2:

Chicago	51,504
Omaha	12,279
Kansas City	10,749
St. Joseph	5,809
Cudahy	270
Sioux City	99
South St. Paul	2,393
Cincinnati	10,157
Detroit	1,577
Buffalo	10,200
Denver	1,700

## RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

## SATURDAY, JULY 2.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	8,000	2,000
Kansas City	150	3,000	...
Omaha	100	8,300	250

## TUESDAY, JULY 5.

Chicago	11,000	20,000	1,200
Kansas City	10,000	10,000	3,000
Omaha	4,000	3,600	2,000

## WEDNESDAY, JULY 6.

Chicago	18,000	20,000	14,000
Kansas City	5,000	6,000	2,000
Omaha	2,600	8,500	2,500

## THURSDAY, JULY 7.

Chicago	8,000	32,000	12,000
Kansas City	3,000	4,000	1,000
Omaha	2,000	13,000	5,000
St. Louis	2,500	6,500	1,500

## FRIDAY, JULY 8.

Chicago	2,500	30,000	6,000
Omaha	2,500	9,000	1,700
Kansas City, flood.			

## FOREIGN MEAT TARIFFS

(Compiled by Frank H. Hitchcock, Chief Division of Foreign Markets, U. S. Department of Agriculture.)

## AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—

TARIFF OF 1882, AMENDED TO JULY 16, 1902.

Articles imported.	Unit of quantity.	Foreign denominations.		Unit of quantity.	United States equivalents.	
		General.	Con-		General.	Con-
		Florins.	ventional.		Dollars.	ventional.
		6.00	Florins.	Pound	0.011	Dollars.
Meat:						
Game and poultry	100 kilograms					
Tare: When in boxes and casks, 16 per cent.; when in baskets, 9 per cent.; when in bags or bales, 4 per cent.						
Sausage	"	25.00	16.00	"	.046	.029
Tare: In boxes and casks, 14 per cent.; in baskets, 9 per cent.; in thin sacks, 1 per cent.; in other sacks, 2 per cent.						
Canned or bottled	"	40.00	35.00	"	.074	.064
Other, fresh or prepared	"	6.00	6.00	"	.011	.011
Tare: When in boxes and casks, 14 per cent.; when in baskets, 9 per cent.; when in thin sacks, 1 per cent.; when in other sacks, 2 per cent.						
Meat products:						
Lard and goose fat	"	16.00	16.00	"	.029	.029
Meat extracts, canned or bottled—						
Solid	"	40.00	30.00	"	.074	.055
Liquid	"	40.00	15.00	"	.074	.028
Oils and fats	"	1.00	1.00	"	.002	.002
Oleomargarine (imitation butter)	"	10.00	10.00	"	.018	.018
Tare: When in pots, 16 per cent.; when in hard-wood casks and tubs, 13 per cent.; when in soft-wood casks and tubs, 11 per cent.; when in baskets, 7 per cent.; when in skins and bags, 6 per cent.						
Tallow	"	1.00	1.00	"	.002	.002
Sausage casings	"	2.00	2.00	"	.004	.004
Other canned or bottled	"	40.00	35.00	"	.074	.064

A revision of the Austro-Hungarian tariff is now being made that may change the rates here given.

## GENERAL MARKETS

## LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.20; city steam, \$6.75; refined Continent, tes., \$7.45; do., South America, tes., \$8; do., kegs, \$9; compound, \$5.87½@6.12½.

## HOG MARKETS JULY 8.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 29,000; most sales 5c. lower; \$5.15@5.55.

KANSAS CITY.—No wire.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 9,000; 5c. lower; \$5.05@5.25.

ST. LOUIS.—About 10c. lower; \$4.25@5.45.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 40 cars; active; \$5.60@5.65.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 10,000; lower; \$5.25@5.55.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 35 cars; steady; \$5.75@5.90.

## LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, July 8.—(By cable)—Beef, extra India mess, 58s. 9d.; pork, prime mess, western, 67s. 6d.; shoulders, 39s. 6d.; hams, s. c., 44s. 6d.; bacon, c. c., 41s. 6d.; long clear light, 43s.; do., heavy, 41s. 6d.; do., short ribs, 41s. 6d.; backs, 40s.; bellies, 42s.; turpentine, 41s. 6d.; rosin, common, 8s. 3d.; lard, prime western, tes, 35s. 3d.; 28-lb. pails, 35s. 6d.; cheese, white, 38s. 6d.; do., colored, 39s.; American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 34¼s.; tallow, 21s.; do., Australian (London), 24s. 3d.; cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 18s. 7½d.; linseed oil (London), 17s. 6d.; petroleum, refined (London), 5½d.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Business in oleo oil during the week under review has been very quiet. There is no change to report in the market, but there is a firm undertone.

In sympathy with the strength in the steam lard market, neutral has advanced in price, and there are quite some inquiries in the market unfilled.

The demand for cotton oil for export has fallen off considerably, owing to the advance in prices. Europe is not ready to go on at the advance.

## WESTERN GLUE MARKET.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

The glue market is unchanged from last week. We believe that all grades of glues will remain in good demand during the summer months. Little talk of retrenchment is heard among the manufacturing industries, which will probably reduce stocks of glue on hand by September 1, as many glue factories close during July and August. Present market quotations are as follows:

Gelatine glue, extra, 22@30; No. 11, 18@22; regular, 16@18.

White glue, first, 12@15; second, 10@12; third 8@10.

Cabinet glue, high test, 14@16; medium test, 11@14; ordinary test, 9@11.

Sizing glue, extra light, 11@13; light, 9@11; medium, 7½@9; brown, 6½@7½; dark, 5½@6½.

SEE THE LIST OF  
BARGAINS  
ON PAGE 43

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

## Provisions.

Chicago hog receipts, 29,000, and prices 5c. lower. The products continued on the downward turn, and early in the day the declines were 17c. for pork, 5@7 points for lard and 7@10 points for ribs. But there is a disposition to look for a stronger tendency as following the near slightly weaker tendency of prices; the current weakness is favored by the increased receipts of hogs. In New York pickled bellies have been advanced to 9c. for 12 lbs. average, 8¾@9c. for 14 lbs. average, and 9@9½c. for 10 lbs. average, and 6@8 lbs. average.

## Cottonseed Oil.

Market continues slack and tame in New York, with of prime yellow, August, sales of 500 barrels at 30¼c., and July practically 29½c. bid, and September at 30½c. bid. The compound lard business keeps up to its larger volume, and there continues inquiry for bleaching oil at the West, where the firmer prices asked for it interferes with business.

## Tallow.

Quiet and rather slack in New York at 4¼c. for city, hhds. The weekly contract deliveries were made at 4¼c.

## Oleo Stearine.

Firm at the advance made latterly to 6½c. in New York and 7c. in Chicago.

## COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Continued from page 35.)

a free buyer during the past two months, has shown a tendency to withdraw on account of the excellent government report of July 5, and consumers in this country are also under the impression that if they can hold off until the new crop comes on the market, they will get oil considerably

cheaper, and this naturally causes dullness and stagnation of trade to a very great extent.

The tallow and lard markets have failed to advance further, and there has therefore not been the stimulus from that quarter that was hoped for, while it must be taken into consideration that the heavy advance in linseed oil both here and abroad has stimulated the demand for soap grades of oil, especially in the northern part of Europe.

As long as the sellers are unwilling to let go of their oil, and as long as the buyers are holding off hoping for a still further decline, dullness and stagnation of trade is likely to prevail, and the final outcome of the market will depend upon who can hold out the longest.

We quote to-day as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, July, 30c. asked and 29½c. bid; do., August, 30½c. asked and 30c. bid; do., September, 31c. asked and 30½c. bid; do., October, November and December, 30½c. nominal; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 33c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 34c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 18s. 7½d.; prime crude oil in tanks, October and November, Southeast or Valley, 23c.

## CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74% Caustic Soda at \$1.80 to \$1.85 for 60%.  
76% Caustic Soda at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 60%.  
80% Caustic Soda at 2 cents per pound.  
98% Powdered Caustic Soda at 3 cents per pound.  
58% Pure Alkali at 90 cents to 1c. for 48%.  
48% Carbonate Soda Ash at \$1.10 per 100 pounds.  
Borax at 8 cents per pound.  
Talc at 1½ cents per pound.  
Palm Oil in casks at 5½ cents per pound, in barrels at 6 cents per pound.  
Green Olive oil at 57 to 58 cents per gallon.  
Yellow Olive Oil at 53 cents per gallon.  
Green Olive Oil Foots at 5 cents per pound.  
Cochin Cocoonut Oil at 6½ to 7 cents per pound.  
Cottonseed Oil at 30 to 33 cents per gallon.  
Corn Oil at 3½ cents per pound.  
Rosin: M, \$4.50; N, \$4.75; WG, \$5; WW, \$5.25 per 250 pounds.

## EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to Europe for the week ending July 1, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamers.	Destination.	Oil.		—Beef—		—Lard—	
		cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tes.	Pkgs.
Arabic, Liverpool	.....	1753	.....	1899	308	193	.....
Aurania, Liverpool	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	363
Bovic, Liverpool	.....	.....	.....	1053	.....	177	.....
Etruria, Liverpool	.....	830	.....	48	.....	.....	145
Oceanic, Liverpool	.....	389	1625	.....	40	.....	449
St. Louis, Southampton	.....	2156	.....	.....	5	.....	8
Mesaba, London	.....	.....	126	.....	85	.....	125
Martello, Hull	.....	627	734	.....	25	.....	150
Columbia, Glasgow	.....	721	302	649	307	258	25
Pennsylvania, Hamburg	.....	500	.....	.....	.....	85	10
Ryndam, Rotterdam	.....	3198	.....	.....	20	.....	.....
British King, Antwerp	.....	325	.....	90	.....	.....	25
Finland, Antwerp	.....	750	.....	575	.....	.....	77
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50
Bremen, Bremen	.....	.....	.....	104	.....	18	.....
La Champagne, Havre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	.....
Malour, Havre	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Malour, Dunkirk	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25
Adria, Baltic	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	.....
Louisiana, Baltic	.....	204	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallia, Mediterranean	.....	2262	.....	.....	120	50	.....
Konig Albert, Mediterranean	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	25
Prinz Adalbert, Mediterranean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Nord America, Mediterranean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Frieda, Mediterranean	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Crown Prince, South Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	95
Total	.....	9713	2148	8980	719	923	253
Last week	.....	4201	4904	7767	261	668	2392
Same time in 1903	.....	11584	12092	7099	.....	317	955
						205	2061
						528	4728
						365	3554
						2061	29244

# RETAIL SECTION

## MARKING TOOLS.

To mark tools, warm them slightly, and rub the steel with wax, or hard tallow, until a film gathers. Then scratch the letters on the wax, cutting through to the steel. A little nitric acid poured on the writing will quickly eat out the letters. Wash off the acid and remove the wax with a hot rag, and the letters will be securely etched.

## BRIGHTEN YOUR SHOW WINDOWS.

A good cleaning powder for show windows and mirrors is prepared by moistening calcined magnesia with pure benzine, so that a mass is formed sufficiently moist to let a drop form when pressed. The mixture has to be preserved in glass bottles with ground stoppers, in order to retain the easily volatile benzine. A little of the mixture is placed on a wad of cotton and applied to the glass plate. Do not use near a fire or light, as the benzine vapor is very inflammable and explosive.

## MUTTON SUET CANDLES.

Mutton suet candles in imitation of wax may be prepared as follows: Throw quicklime in melted mutton suet. The lime will fall to the bottom, and carry along with it all the dirt of the suet, so as to leave it as pure and as fine as wax itself. Now, if to one part of the suet are mixed three parts of real wax, a very fine, and, to appearance, a real wax candle is obtained; at least the mixture could never be discovered, nor even in the molding of wax ornaments, except by chemical analysis.

## SULPHITE MEAT PRESERVATIVE.

According to analyses of three specimens of a meat preservative used in Australia, it is bisulphite of lime. This is what is unwittingly employed in solution by many butchers for painting their meat. It is sold to them under various fantastic names. The liquid is nothing but a solution of lime in sulphurous acid, and is used every day in brewing as a disinfecting agent.

The bisulphite of lime, applied to meat, preserves it from the attack of flies and keeps it looking well. There is no danger attending the use of it, since a portion of the sulphurous acid volatilizes, and the sulphite changes into sulphate of lime or plaster, which, as well known, is innocuous. A simple washing suffices to remove the sulphite completely when preparing the meat. "This preservative agent is particularly useful during the heat of summer, and the use of it can be very safely recommended," says "Chronique Industrielle." In commerce it is found in a more or less concentrated solution, containing: Sulphite of lime, 11 to 36 per cent.; sulphurous acid, 20 to 30 per cent.

## LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

L. A. Moyer, of Findlay, O., has closed his meat market.

Appleby & Cassell, of Arlington, Neb., have closed their meat market.

L. H. Maples has purchased S. H. Camp's meat market at Norwich, Conn.

Chris. Reimecke has opened a market at 10 West Broadway, Shelbyville, Ind.

Semard Brothers have bought out Edward Hebert's business at Champlain, N. Y.

John Ransom has bought Ora Ward's interest in the meat market at Colfax, Ill.

George Lang has bought the meat business of Joseph Rusigka, at Locust Grove, N. Y.

Brown & Berry have opened a meat market in the Hufcut Building, at Castorland, N. Y.

Geo. Briggs has purchased the new meat market at Imperial, Neb., from Orville Bonner.

E. M. Granger, of Melrose, Mass., is conducting the meat market at Broad Brook, Conn.

H. E. Bowman has sold his meat market at Lawrence, Neb., to John David and Matt Friend.

Joe Stanton has sold the interest in his meat market at College Springs, Ia., to his brother Milo.

W. Buckley & Co., of Grand Forks, N. D., are having a new store built for their use as a meat market.

James W. Meyers has acquired the market of George W. Williams, 203 South Division street, Detroit, Mich.

Frederick P. Shedd, of Boston, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$1,965 and assets of \$600.

Christopher Larsen, of Juniata, Neb., has purchased the interest of his partner, George Newsham, in their meat market.

The butcher shop of J. R. Rinkle, of Sisson, Calif., was burned in a general conflagration which swept the town June 26.

J. E. Couchniere, of Oriskany Falls, N. Y., has moved his butcher shop into a more convenient store next door to his old stand.

Claude Brown has sold his butcher shop at Mondamin, Ia., to W. F. Vandecar, who will consolidate it with the City Meat Market.

McMinnville, Ore., has a new market controlled by Lambright & Co., composed of I. Lambright, S. F. Yocum and August Ford.

Mrs. Thomas Moat, of Pittsfield, Mass., has sold her meat market to her sons, who will operate it under the name of C. S. Moat & Co.

A cloudburst at Oakdale, Pa., which swept away many houses and buildings, did \$500 damages to the butcher shop of Messrs. Park & Son.

Fond du Lac, Wis., has a new market, in

charge of Frank C. Culey & Co., on South Main street, between Tenth and Eleventh streets.

As the result of a cloudburst at McDonald, Pa., twelve stores and buildings were wrecked, among them being the butcher shop of J. Trautman.

The Steen market, at Steen, Minn., has again changed hands, and is now owned by J. H. Kitterman. H. Gunnerman has charge of the shop.

Wm. Peterson, of Washington, Pa., has erected a handsome building with all modern equipments for a meat market and opened for business last week.

Neleigh's butcher shop, at Nevada City, Nev., was burned recently with several adjoining buildings. The loss was total and the insurance merely nominal.

An ordinance has been passed by the City Council of Temple, Tex., restraining and restricting the peddling of meats at the request of the butchers of the city.

Joseph Prather, a butcher of Martinsville, Ind., who was in debt, asked a neighbor to tend his shop a moment while he went out. Prather has not yet returned.

The Central Market, Kendallville, Ind., has been purchased by Joseph Whitford and Herman Kreiger. H. K. House, a former owner of the business, will be in charge.

The market business which has been carried on for twenty-five years by Seibel Brothers at Wilkesbarre, Pa., has been transferred to August Barklin and Sabian Mickewicz.

The butchers and grocers of Binghamton, N. Y., have started a Thursday half holiday closing movement for July and August, which nearly all the dealers in town have joined.

Butchers in Los Angeles, Calif., are working to close on Sundays, and at 6:30 p. m. week days except Saturdays, when the hour will be 10 o'clock. Over a hundred shops have agreed to close.

E. W. Paul and A. L. Frank, two butchers of Rochester, N. Y., whose shops are in the same section of the city, reported to the police last week that their markets had been robbed the same night. Only small change was taken and a little meat.

Robert, William and Henry Attridge, until recently engaged in conducting a meat market in Rochester, N. Y., have filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States courts. The partnership debts are fixed at \$2,935.27. The assets are \$200 worth of property claimed to be exempt from levy.

Alderman David Gerow, of Lowell, Mass., was elected president of the Lowell Grocers' and Butchers' Association at the annual meeting. John J. Keefe, of Keefe Bros., was elected a trustee. The association took action against the trading stamp business and commended the recent law governing that business.



The Co-operative Meat Co., of Oakland, Cal., organized by union butchers locked out by retailers in a recent strike, has opened two more markets. These union shops are reported as receiving the support of the union men in the city. Two cold storage rooms have already been opened by the company, and another is being built.

The Experienced Meat Dealers' Association, of Detroit, Mich., has added five new members. A fund was raised to pay the fines of members convicted of keeping shops open Sunday mornings. Twelve committees of two members each were appointed to make tours of the city on Sundays and make complaints against all stores, cigar stands, ice cream parlors, etc., found doing business.

#### OBITUARY.

**FLECK.**—George Fleck, a well known provision dealer of Brooklyn, N. Y., died at his home, 71 Cornelia street, July 5. Mr. Fleck engaged in the provision business in 1848 and retired half a century later. He was 76 years old and leaves a widow, five sons and three daughters.

**GRANGER.**—James R. Granger, of Coatesville, Pa., died after a long illness on June 30. Mr. Granger entered the butchering business in 1801 in Coatesville, and he soon developed a large trade and became a well known citizen. He retired on account of ill health two years ago. He leaves a widow and two children.

**KEANE.**—Thomas T. Keane, who for many years conducted an extensive meat business in Washington, D. C., died on July 2 in that city. He was one of the best known and most highly esteemed citizens of the capital city, where he was closely identified with many phases of the city's growth, being particularly interested in charitable works. Mr. Keane was born in Newcastle West, County Limerick, Ireland. He came to this country when sixteen years old, at the close of the civil war, and engaged in the meat business. From a very modest beginning he built up a business which is recognized as one of the most solid concerns of its kind.

#### WISDOM AND HUSTLE.

It is claimed ninety-five per cent. engaged in merchandizing fails; the reason given in most cases is lack of capital, says an exchange. Every failure appears to be caused by limited capital; at least this reason is given by the bankrupt. The unsuccessful merchant meets his obligations as long as his

capital lasts, but very few failures, in fact, are caused by lack of capital. The trouble lies deeper; lack of system is the chief reason for most failures.

The unsuccessful merchant is the fellow who don't know what he is doing; the fellow who is content to follow where others lead, sits around whittling soft pine; the fellow who grumbles at competition and lets some one else do his thinking, or, if he is a hustler, not lazy, he lacks the power, or rather knowledge, of directing his energies in the proper channel, scattering ammunition. It is a true saying that "Success comes to him who hustles (wisely)." System, system; new ideas and work. Work is of far more value than capital. The fellow with ideas will do things differently from his competitor; his methods are novel and striking. His customers and his competitor's customers become interested and look upon him as up-to-date and progressive.

In hustling wisely he must know his business and what his business is doing for him. This is the class that belongs to the successful five per cent. Buying goods on long credit terms, or having one or more jobbers carrying your account means failure; it means failure where competition cuts out long profits. This method is as much out of date as the old-time freighter. This doesn't mean that all business must be done on C. O. D. terms. A good credit is so much additional capital. To secure good credit, bills must be paid when due; money costs far less than cash discounts and cash prices. Don't wait until next year, but get into the five per cent. class now.

#### WHY SOME DEALERS LOSE THEIR CUSTOMERS.

Dealers often lose customers through no fault of their own, though as often perhaps they have only themselves to blame, says an exchange. Here are a few reasons why customers sometimes leave their regular dealers and go elsewhere to buy goods.

When the dealer possesses no tact; doesn't know how to handle people.

When he isn't prompt in making deliveries; fails to keep his promises; never is on time.

When he overcharges good-paying customers to make up for losses on poor paying customers.

When he employs incompetent or impolite clerks, or both.

When he uses poor judgment and shows carelessness in filling telephone orders.

When he substitutes goods of a poorer quality for that which he knows the customer is partial to.

These are a few reasons why customers change from one butcher to another. They are among the most important. Run them over in your mind and see if you are lax in any of these particulars. Lots of women are cranks impossible to please; but there are precious few business systems that can not be improved, and it is certain the better your service the fewer of your customers will leave you to become customers of your competitor.

#### TILED MEAT MARKETS.

Americans visiting Mannheim, Germany, frequently comment on the attractive meat shops to be seen there, reports United States Consul Harris. This attractiveness is secured largely by the use of ornamental tiles for floors, walls and even ceilings and counters. The tiles on the walls are similar to those used in bathrooms in the United States. They are generally of light shades, arranged in patterns of artistic design. The floors are also laid with tiles of different colors. These tiles, however, are unglazed and are heavier and of cheaper quality than those on the walls.

In one of the most attractive of these stores the walls are of ivory-colored tiles, with panels of flowers and other designs. The counter, which runs along two sides of the room, is of the same ivory-colored material, ornamented in gold. It presents a rich, handsome appearance. Even the book-holders, scales and gas fixtures are tiled. The general effect of the room is suggestive, above all, of cleanliness.

#### ELEPHANT SAUSAGE.

The carcass of an elephant in the Ghent Zoological Gardens, which had to be killed, was bought up by a local pork butcher, who at once proceed to transform the body into Frankfort sausages. He was able to manufacture no fewer than 3,800 pounds of sausages, which sold like hot cakes. The elephant's heart, weighing 40 pounds, was sold in slices to people who bought it out of curiosity. They who partook of the elephant's flesh declared it to be excellent.—Philadelphia Record.

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